Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING—*Price Rupees* 13 *per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1835. [No. 2,468.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all, and singular, the Goods, and Chattels, Rights, and Credits of WILLIAM MILES, late of Cochin in the East Indies, and a clerk in the Office of the Collector of Dharwar, may be granted to *William Fenwick*, Esq, Registrar of this Hon'ble Court, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof,---Dated this 12th day of March, 1835.

D. B. SMITH,
PROCTOR FOR PETITIONER.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO., beg respectfully to inform the public, that they intend to close their business on the 1st May 1835, up to which period, they will sell off their goods, for *ready money only, at Prime cost.*

Messrs. H. and Co., request that all claims against them be sent in before the 1st April 1835; and that all sums of money due to them, be paid by the 1st April next, in default of which legal measures will be adopted to enforce payment.

Bombay, 14th March, 1835.

FOR sale.---A very handsome, strong and high bred Bay Arab Horse, with beautiful action, fourteen hands, one inch high, warranted perfectly sound, gentle, and quiet, not 8 years old, and has carried a Lady---a trial will be given, reference at this office.

Gazette Office, 14th March, 1835.

ANNUALS FOR 1835.

AN sale at the Circulating Library.
The Keepsake with 17 Engravings..18
The Amulet with 10 Do..... 10
The Comic Offering with 60 do. by Miss Sheridan..... 10
Friendship's Offering and Winters Wreath..10
Jennings Landscape Annual or Tourist in Spain, commencing with Grenada.. ..18
Heath's Picturesque Annual with 21 Engravings..... 21
Forget me Not. with 10 Engravings....10
Letters to the Young, 3d Edn. revised and enlarged by Miss Jensheny.. 6
Murray's English Grammar... 4

Bombay, 14th March, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS of the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, at 30 days sight, on COUTTS and Co. of London, may be had on application to the undersigned, in setts of £50, £100, £150, £200, £300, and £400, at the Exchange of 1s. 10½d. and £500 and upwards at 1 | 11 per Bombay Rupees, and from parties at Outstations, Remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.
BOMBAY, *14th March,* 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned being about to close the accounts of the estate of the late Captain HENRY TUDOR, Free Mariner, deceased; requests that any persons being endebted to, or having claims against the said estate, will forthwith pay their debts and prefer their claims to the undersigned, or to Messrs. OWEN and Co., Bombay.

(Signed) J. CALDECOTT,
Sole Executor and Administrator.
ALLEPPY, *24th Jan.,* 1835.

GOLD FOR SALE.

SOVEREIGNS at Rs. 10½ each, apply to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.

Bombay, 14th March, 1835.

THE NEW BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1835, carefully corrected and arranged up to the 31st December 1834. The DIRECTORY contains besides the usual local matter applicable to Bombay, a large portion of historical, statistical and commercial information of a useful nature, chiefly in a tubular form. It is printed on thick China Paper manufactured on purpose and the price is, five Rupees per Copy. Application to be made to the Price Current Purvoes, at the Custom House.

P. C. O., COLABA, *14th March,* 1835.

TO BE LET.

ONE upper-roomed and commodious House in Nesbit Lane opposite to Messrs. Leggett and Co's. Bakery.

Do. a lower do. next to the Gazette Office.

For particulars, apply to Moroba Sewjee, at the Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. „ 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance,..... „ 2
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....„ 2
Bills of Lading..... .....„ 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....„ 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *14th March,* 1835.

NOTICE.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

No opium passports have been issued since the last memorandum, published under date the 26th ultimo.

J. TAYLOR,
Warehousekeeper.

Bombay, 11th March, 1835.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

POST LETTERS.

1 S. Manifield, esq.....Bombay.
1 Dr. Long.....ditto.
1 Colonel Collett, 5th light cavalry.....ditto.
1 Dr. John Archibald, assist. surgeon H. M. 40th. R.ditto.
1 Captain J. J. C. Falconer.....ditto.
1 Lieut. Strong, B. E. R.....ditto
1 T. K. Stroud, esq. 3rd. R. L. C.....ditto.
1 A. Monsieur W. Roek.....ditto.
1 Monsieur J. J. Piganeau, Capitaine du Navie Francais .....ditto.
1 Mr. John or William Schucht, Chunna Body....ditto
1 Mahadeo Sawanth, Severndroog.....ditto.
2 Eyebally Mohomed Houssen.....ditto.
1 Abbajee Dinker, Military Pay Office.....ditto
1 Framjee Cursetjee, late Captain Jopp's Butler..ditto.
1 Paulo de Souza, servant of Mr. James, Commissary.....ditto.
1 Sr. Thomas de Souza, Butler de Mr. Hunt.....ditto.
1 Heerah, Housekeeper of Charles Norris, esq ...ditto.
1 Coodboodin Dhimsay Moolna.....ditto.
1 Goolam Mohomed Fuckroodin Khote.....ditto.

PACKETS

For the reception of letters by the following ships are open at this office, and will be closed at 5 P. M. on the day preceding the date of intended departure.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure	To what port.	Touching were.
Ship Mary.....	5th Inst....	Liverpool..	Direct
„ Buckinghamshire.	25th ditto...	London....	uncertain.
„ Ganges.....	15th ditto...	ditto....	
„ Andromache...	about 25th do	ditto....	Cape.
„ John Hayes...	uncertain.	Liverpool	
„ Tropic.....		Clyde....	
„ John Marsh...	end of Mar	Liverpool.	uncertain.
„ Outerspool....			
„ Caledonia....			
„ La Gloire.....	uncertain...	Bordeaux.	
„ L' Anacreon..	Do.....	Do.....	
„ Le Nymph....	Do.....	Do.....	

F. BOURRIER,
Post Master Genl.

Bombay, 11th March, 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd March, 1835.

No 104 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant R. Lewis of the 22nd regiment native infantry to act as staff officer to a detachment consisting of upwards of 300 men, assembled for service in the Mahee Kanta, from the 10th ultimo.

Lieutenant T. H. Outley, of the 26th regiment native infantry, to act as interpreter to the right wing of that regiment, from the 1st November last.

No. 105 of 1835.—An order is ued by major Algeo, under date the 12th ultimo, directing lieutenant Wilson, brigade major at Deesa, to take charge of the commissariat department at that station, from that date, is confirmed.

No. 106 of 1835.—The following native promotions and appointments are made:—

8th regiment native infantry.

Jemedar Sudgowrah to be subedar, and havildar Chow Mater to be jemedar, in succession to Soornac Ballnac invalided. *Date of Rank.* 1st Jany. 1835.

11th regiment native infantry.

Jemedar Shaik Coolie to be subedar, in succession to Mahomed Khan pensioned Do. do. do.

13th regiment native infantry.

Jemedar Jewnac Jannac to be subedar, and color havildar Bhugvetta Sawant to be jemedar in succession to subedar major Ellojee Dawoodjee pensioned.

Jemedar Dyah Ram to be subedar, and color havildar Dhokull Sing to be jemedar, in succession to Govind Coachraker pensioned. Do. do. do.

Appointment.

Subedar Bhannac Drumnac to be subedar major, *vice* Ellojee Dawoodjee pensioned,—*Date of Appointment.* 1st Jany. 1835.

No. 107 of 1835.—Cornet R. H. Combe, of the 3rd regiment light cavalry, is removed, at his own request to the 1st regiment light cavalry, as junior cornet, immediately below W. F. Curtis.

No. 108 of 1835.—Lieutenant J. C. Bate, 3rd assistant commissary general, and in charge of the military bazars at Poona, is permitted to remain in Bombay until the 6th instant.

No. 109 of 1835.—An order issued by brigadier general B. Kennett, under date the 29th November last, appointing lieutenant J. Jessop, of the 12th regiment native infantry, to the temporary charge of the detachment at Nandode, is confirmed.

No. 110 of 1835.—Colonel J. Salter, commanding at Deesa, is allowed to proceed to Mahabuleshwur, with leave of absence for a period of thirty days, under the operation of the general orders of the 20th of May 1831.

Bombay Castle, 4th March, 1835.

No. 111 of 1835.—The leave of absence granted to captain M Stack, commanding the Poona auxiliary horse, under date the 12th January last, is extended to the 8th instant.

No. 112 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Captain A. Urquhart, brigade major, to act as assistant adjutant general to the Poona division of the army from the date of the departure of captain Haggart to the presidency, until the arrival of the officer appointed by government to that situation.

Lieutenant R. St. John, of the European regiment, to act as brigade major at Poona, *vice* Urquhart.

No. 113 of 1835.—The following alterations and promotions are made:—

Corps of engineers.

Lieutenant W. B Goodfellow to be captain, *vice* Slight deceased. *Date of Rank.* 20th August 1834.

Adjustment of rank.

Lieutenant T. Studdert, and 2nd lieutenant W. J. Western, to take rank in succession to Goodfellow promoted. Do. do. do.

Promotion.

2nd Lieutenant P. Brougham to be 1st lieutenant *vice* Bishop deceased. 3rd November 1834.

Senior 2nd lieutenant J. A. Curtis, to take rank from the 3rd November 1834, *vice* Brougham promoted.

No. 114 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extracts from letters from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors be published in general orders:

Letter dated the 10th of September 1834 (No 49.)

1. We have extended the furloughs of the undermentioned officers of your establishment, for six months:

Lieutenant colonel W. Miles.
Lieutenant Thomas Probyn.

2. We have permitted captain Wm. Macan, to return to his duty on your establishment.

Letter dated 17th September, 1834 (No. 50.)

1. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your establishment.

Captain J. Lloyd.
Lieutenant J. Penny.
Lieutenant Alexander Tweedale.
Surgeon William Gray,
Lieutenant N. H. Thornbury.
Lieutenant W. Massie.
Surgeon R. T. Barra.

3. We have permitted lieutenant colonel R. W. Flemming, late of your establishment, to retire from the Company's service. The date from which his retirement takes effect, will be communicated hereafter.

Letter dated 26th September 1834. (*No.* 53.)

1. We have permitted major W. Spiller to return to his duty on your establishment.

2. The undermentioned officers belonging to your establishment, have been respectively granted an extention of leave for six months:

Lieutenant colonel Barnwall,
Lieutenant colonel Robertson.
Surgeon W. F. M. Cockerill.

Letter dated the 26th of September 1834, (*No* 54.)

We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your establishment:

Ensign A. H. O. Mathews.
Surgeon G. A. Stuart.

Letter dated the 8th of October 1834, (*No.* 57.)

We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your establishment,

Major W. Miller.
Surgeon James Baird.
Assistant surgeon W. B. Barrington.

Letter dated the 15th of October 1834 (No 58)

1. We have permitted lieutenant J. K. Gloag, to return to his duty on your establishment.

2. We have granted captain P. M. Melville, of your establishment, four months extention of his furlough.

Letter dated the 15th of October 1834. (No. 61.)

With reference to paragraph 3rd of our letter in this department dated the 17th September last, No 50, announcing the retirement from the service of lieutenant colonel R. W. Flemming late of your establishment, We have now to acquaint you that the retirement of that officer takes effect from the 3rd November 1833,

Letter dated the 22nd October 1834. (No. 62.)

1. We have permitted captain B. Justice, to return to his duty on your establishment,

2. Ensign A. Morison, late of your establishment, has been permitted to resign the service,—his resignation takes effect from the 27th of June 1834.

3. We have permitted surgeon James Fortnom late of your establishmen, to retire from the service—his retirement takes place from the 15th September 1834,

Bombay Castle, 7th March, 1835.

No, 115 of 1835,—The following appointments are made:—

Lieutenant P. Brougham, of the engineers, to be acting assistant to the superintending engineer at the presidency.

Lieutenant J. Vincent to be employed under the orders of the principal collector of Poona, in succession to lieutenant Brougham.

No. 116 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the following general order by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated the 7th of January last, No, 7 of 1835, applicable to this presidency.

G. O. BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL,

Fort William, 7th January 1835.

N of 7 of 1835.—Instances having been brought to the notice of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, of the serious inconvenience which has been experienced, from paymasters reviving demands against officers after having certified that none existed against them, it is hereby notified, that any paymaster, who may in future, certify to the non-existence of demands which may really exist in his office, shall be held responsible for the same,

It is however to be understood, that all retrenchments received subsequently to the date of such certificates, or any demands forwarded to the several pay masters for recovery, which may not have reached their destination prior to the granting of certificates of no demand, will remain in full force, and be recoverable from the parties against whom they were issued.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, colonel,
Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily Dept,

No, 117 of 1835.—Captain R, Bulkeley, acting paymaster Poona division of the army, is allowed leave of absence from the 2nd to the 9th instant, to visit the presidency.

No. 118 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed,

Lieutenant S, V, W, Hart, of the 2nd or grenadier regiment native infantry, to act as interpreter to the right wing of the 2nd regiment light cavalry, from the 15th ultimo.

No, 119 of 1835.—Captain E, M, Willoughby, acting deputy quarter master general of the army, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health,

No, 120 of 1835.—The following appointment is made:—

Regiment of artillery.

2nd lieutenant C. H. Nixon to be quarter master and interpreter in the Hindoostanee language, *vice* Pottinger, appointed to the irregular horse in Cutch,—*Date of appointment.* 24th Feby, 1835,

No. 121 of 1835,—Captain Rankin, paymaster N, D. army, is allowed leave of absence from the 25th instant to the 1st June next, to proceed to the presidency on private affairs and lieutenant Rook, 22nd regiment native infantry is appointed to conduct the duties of the pay department, on captain Rankin's responsibility, during his absence,

No, 122 of 1835,—Captain Foster, executive engineer P. D. A, is allowed leave of absence to visit the presidency on private affairs, from the 3rd to the 13th instant,

No, 123 of 1835,—With reference to the general order, No. 159, dated the 31st of March 1834, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the date of rank of lieutenant A, H, O, Mathews, of the 15th regiment native infantry, from the 7th July 1831, subject to such alteration as may be necessary, when the result of a reference which will be made to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, shall be known.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.,
Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th March, 1835.

No, 14 of 1835,—To obviate the inconvenience experienced from the delay which has occurred on the part of officers and others of the Indian navy in preferring claims of a pecuniary nature, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that all such claims which are not preferred within a period of two months, from the date of the performance of the duty, or of the arrival at the presidency of the vessel to which the party may belong, shall on that account alone be liable to rejection, whilst in respect to claims not preferred within four months, the rejection shall be positive,

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th March, 1835.

Mr, G, W, Anderson, senior puisne judge of the court of sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, having on the 19th ultimo been appointed by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, one of the Indian law commissioners, in conformity with his nomination by the Home authorities, his services are accordingly placed at the disposal of the Government of India from the abovementioned date,

Bombay Castle, 7th March 1835.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation of Mr, J, Henderson, of the situation of Judicial commissioner for the Southern Maharatta Country, and to appoint Mr, Greenhill, 4th judge of the sudder adawlut, to act in that situation.

Bombay Castle, 9th March 1835.

Mr, W, Birdwood, acting assistant judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad has, agreeably to section XVI of the absentee regulation received the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to his having exceeded by four days the prescribed period for travelling to his station from Tanna.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th March, 1835.

Assistant surgeon Bourchier, M, D, attached to the irregular horse in Cutch, is permitted to proceed to the presidency and to be absent on that account, from the 20th instant to the 20th of next month,

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy. to Govt,

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th March 1835.

The reverend W, K, Fletcher, A, M, chaplain of Byculla, is allowed leave of absence, for one month, on private affairs, from the date of his departure from his station,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th March 1835.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that Mr, A, W, Jones was examined in the regulations of government on the 23rd ultimo by a committee assembled for that purpose and has been found quite competent to enter on the transaction of public business, his knowledge of the regulations being very creditable to him,

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN,
Secy. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 11th March 1835.

Mr, N, Kirkland, acting sub-collector of Broach, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to commence from the 4th instant, under section XIV of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency, on urgent private affairs,

Mr, J, M, Davies, acting second assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID,
Secy. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In perusing your Editorial remarks on the purport of my letter, which appeared in your Colums of Saturday last, under the Signature of "IN DANGER"—I have to express my sincere thanks for the very liberal manner in which you treated upon it, in regard to your Editorial remarks both, in the same paper and also that of to-day. You are right, Mr. Editor, in saying that, the matter seems to have assumed a more serious aspect, than you thought it possessed—truly it is of a more serious aspect than what might be imagined by those who are (as I may call it) blind to it—however, it is useless to say more on the subject just now, so I shall end it, with a hope of shortly hearing of a good strong force being in preparation, for the so largely talk'd of. "SOCOTRA EXPEDITION" and for once, I shall subscribe myself.

ONE GREATLY INTERESTED.

March 11.

P. S. The "*Coote*,"—and "*Ternate*"—are still riding at anchor in the harbour, doing nothing—and I think by bending their sails for once towards the northward, would do them and their crew a little good.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—After waiting so long a time we are sorry to see that our Queries dated Surat have not been answered although "a Subaltern" in his opinion alone, has whipped us so hard; regarding the quantity of Powder, we shall take his hint, and charge our piece accordingly:—his Peacock allusions we do not understand, we therefore leave him to eat all those he may see shot at Surat, cooked in whatever manner he pleases; we trust he may find them palatable.

In his letter he mentions that a Commanding officer is the best judge of his own actions, in former times he may have been so, but since the passing of the Reform Bill, other people are allowed to have a small portion of judgement, and supposed to understand the orders of Government.

Regarding his last remark we have only to say that we agree with "a Subaltern" that a Commanding Officer's order is supreme; and a Commanding Officer, knowing this, should be careful in strictly attending to those of *his* superiors.

Now, Mr. Editor, for Queries again, which I trust will be answered.

Query 1st. Can an European Civilian make choice of the caste of Sepoys that he may have sent to him as a Guard, as in this station is the case, for fear that a Native Indian Civilian may be poluted by the mere approach of a Sepoy of a low caste? what do the late Bengal General Orders, as likewise Elphinstone's and Malcolm's remarks say regarding the caste of Natives? also how is it that the Native Civilian is not contaminated by the European one, as he is of about the same caste as the lowest Native, at least so says the black world.

Query 2nd. Are the bands of Native Regiments allowed to Parade about at a Parsee wedding as we understand, is the case at a place which we have lately left?

On our return to this place we were glad to find the Drains in tolerable repair, we suppose from the science of the new McAdam: but we are sorry to say that our olfactory nerves are greatly touched up on our way to Parade, morning, noon and night, by the great inattention paid to the officer's lines by no less than three Quartermasters.

It is necessary Mr. Editor to bring these nuisances to light, as much as the Bombay ones regarding which so much is said in your highly prized paper.

We remain, Mr. Editor,
Your's wide awake,
"GUNFIRE."

Baroda, March 6th, 1835.

P. S. Our next will most likely be dated from the fighting Regions where we have no doubt we shall have a few more things to bring to light. Reports say that one or more of our men are missing, but I cannot vouch for the truth of them.

G. F.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR—Were an individual to cast a distinguishing glance over the moral temperament of each nation on the globe, and, in affixing their several characteristics, to give intemperance to the Briton—levity to the Frenchman—bigotry to the Spaniard—and passion to the Italian,—he could not, in justice, refuse to India her *proper* crown of indolence. I would not be held to vilify the native character, when I say that, whatever sparks of lively energy or animated action, have ever emanated from it, are but transitory exceptions to its general tenor. Indolence may be its nature. It must therefore be its plea. We can only lament that the body and spirit of India's gigantic dimensions have been so long enthralled by it.

What but the indolence of the native constitution, its habitual pusillanimity, and want of a public mind, could have repressed a feeling,—a burst of dissatisfaction with the late ACT, so vauntingly denominated a new volume in Indian History? An act so wholly, and particularly occupied in discussing, and regulating the salaries, privileges, and ceremonies connected with Governors, Bishops, &c. that, were it not for its emphatic entailment of a heavy debt upon India, its application to the mass of the natives might be scarcely discernible. But it has discontinued the trade of the Company, and left the native a rich commercial prospect unbroken by any rival monopoly, says one! It has thrown India open to European skill, and capital, says another! Native merit and intelligence will find its reward in eligibility to office, and rank, cries a third. But softly, let us see what tangible, and direct advantages are conveyed in those laudatory exceptions.

In the first instance, taking into account the natural effects of the heavy debt imposed on India, we find them counterbalancing, in no minute degree, the advantages that would obtain to the native merchant, on the withdrawal of his commercial adversary from the market. The burden is only taken from the hands, and adjusted to the back. To meet the amount of the obligation thus incurred, the same revenue which is now oppressing, and negativing the productive energy of the country, will continue to be exacted; and thus the long corrupted channel of our agricultural, financial, and commercial interests, will continue to bear their muddy and sluggish stream along, without a mixture from a cleaner fountain. Recourse may be had, in the hopefulness of jading a ruined system into fruitful activity, to the pernicious expedient of contracting more debt. But of the beneficial result of such a measure, let the history of England declare.

The second instance, regarding the introduction of European skill and capital, (carefully bounded as it is) I at present pass over, and travel to the third, concerning the eligibility of the natives to certain offices.

At present, Mr. Editor, a selfish party of unmeaning individuals have sprung up in India, who are continually lavishing their interested encomiums on a few natives, who have obtained a moderate stock of knowledge, and, by their purses, a larger share of influence. I cannot here wait, nor have I room to expose the pitiful imbecility of purpose, concealed beneath their specious cant of "*native privileges—disuse of old customs—civilized intercourse—European manners—Grand Jury, &c.* The flattery, like the coolness of an Indian zephyr, is turned on an "*o'ercast*" to the violence of a whirlwind.

Too indolent to perceive, and declare their own wants; too passive; too torpid to be patriotic; too lazy to concentrate a public voice; too feeble to culminate their moral energy to any point, the most opulent, influential, and intelligent natives of India leave their best interests to await the choice and time of a reluctant Government, on the casual protection of some capricious fit of European philanthropy. From the days of Alexander, to those of Timour, and the present, India has been the victim of her indolence. The ugly idol is still her delight, the delight of her priests—of her rich men who love to loll, and roll, in a stupor of unconscious inanity. A selfish exertion is the greatest sacrifice they can make. Lawsuits are the most momentous period of their existence. And the office of a Grand Juror is likely to be the acme, and pinnacle of their ambition. Eligibility to a native, like the passage to Elysium, has a dismal and forbidding entrance. I its neutral qualifications defeat its showy purpose; and where is the purely patriotic native party, who will point out its incompatibility, and inefficacy as regarding them? Who will shew the distance betwixt them and Haileybury, and the numerous associations, ties, and prejudices that bind them to their homes? But what is this eligibility we hear so much about? Will it make a native a Counsellor? No. Will it make him a Judge? No. Will it make him a Collector? No, Nor an Agent? No. Nor a resident. No. Nor a Governor, Ah! No. Then what is it? A mere name, a legislative spectre, luminous to the view, but subtle and shadowy to the touch. "We"—says an indulgent Government, "have, in the fullness of our affection to our well disposed and *placid* subjects of "India, made them eligible to serve on Grand "Juries, we have put the magisterial chair within the "reach of their emulation, as also the *emoluments "derived from a professional practice in our Law Courts*; "—we have disclosed a view of future prospects of "wealth and honor, which We, in our accustomed "kindness, and liberality, have laid up as rewards for "our mildly loyal, and quietly loving subjects." Here Mr. Editor, I must break off till another opportunity.

Your's, &c.
SERPENS.

Outstation, 9th March, 1835.

MILITARY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Lieut. and Adj. J. W. M. Intire, B. E. Regt., from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. A. F. Bartlet, 26th Regt., to Mahableshwar.
Surgeon W. Gray, 21st Regt, to Malligaum.
Lieut. James Vincent, Engineers, to Poonah
Lieut. W. J. Morris, 9th Regt., to Baroda.
Lieut. A. Tweedale, 1st Lt. Cy., to Rajcote.
Lieut. J. B. Hamilton, Staff, to Kundalla.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

March 10th. Portuguese Brig St. Anna, J. F. Oliveira Master, from Macao 4th January, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Cochin and, Goa 12th. Grab Brig Dadloy, Mahomed Aujeim Nacoda, from Siam, 24th January,

Do. Ship Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mahomed bin Furaz Nacoda, from Siam 23d January.

DEPARTURES.

March 12th. His Majesty's Brig Algerine, to Sea.

Ditto. Do. Zebra, R. C. McCrea, Esq., Captain, to Sea,

Do. Grab Brig Harsingar, Allaruckey Nacoda, to Malay Coast.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London.—John Marsh, Andromachie, Ganges, and Buckinghamshire.
Do. Liverpool.—Otterspool, John Hayes and Mary.
Do. Abooseir.—Atiate Rahimon.
Do. Cape of Good Hope, Elizabeth.
Do. Bordeaux.—LaGloria.
Do. Singapoor.—Hind.
Do. Malay Coast, Mackbhar, and Fazell Kurrim.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ships,—Melville, 74 Guns, Andromache, 44 Do. and Winchester, 52.
H. Co's. Ship, Receiving Hastings.—Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel.—(Aurora.)
Do. Do. Sloops of War.—Coote and Ternate.
Do. Do. Schooner.—Shannon.

FREE TRADERS. John Marsh, Caledonia, Otterspool, Ganges, Elizabeth, Andromache, Buckinghamshire, John Hayes, Mary, Tropic Sarah Mona, and Prince Regent.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Mackhaar, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Sophia, Lord Castlereagh, Hind, Helen, Cornwallis, Fort William, Caledonia, Rupaall, Ann, Fazil Kurrim, Sultanna, Pascoe, Earl of Clare, Glenelg, Hormusjee Bomanjee (and Lady Grant launched from the Dock yard,) Shaw Byramgore, Pittamber, Robt. Spankie, Jamsetjee Jerjeebhoy, Dadloy and Grab Dowlut Savoy.

Portuguese,—Man of War, Infanta Regent, and St. Anna.
French—LaGloria, Anarceon and Nymph,
American—Lady Sarah.
Brazilian—Amizade.
Arab—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Fazell Kurrim and Atite Rahimon.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	131	130½
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, a 1st class,	109½	109
Do. No. 321, a 1040, 2nd class....	107	106¾
Do. 1041, a 1040, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	109½ at	109
Third five per cent Loan.....	109¾	109½
Bills on England.....	2s.	2s.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	107½	107⅝
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101⅛	101¼
Canton Bills,.....	210½	210⅝
Spanish dollars per 100,.....	221½	221
Sovereign each,.....	11	10⅞

HIGH WATER TABLE.

March 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
,, 14th Saturday.....	10 41	10 57
,, 15th Sunday.....	11 17	11 38
,, 16th Monday.....	Noon	0 21
,, 17th Tuesday.....	0 49	1 8

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 14TH MARCH, 1835.

THE Brig *St. Anna*, from Macoa the 4th January, arrived here on the 11th, the ship *Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy*, from Siam the 23rd January, on the 13*th*., and the Grab Brig *Dadloy*, from Siam the 24th January, also on the 13th instant.

LATE yesterday evening the arrival of the Ship *Mona*, P. Gill, Master, from Liverpool, the 11th Nov., was announced.

H. M. Ship *Melville*, bearing the Flag of Admiral SIR JOHN GORE, will leave this Harbour for England on Tuesday next the 17th instant, and the Mail Bags for the reception of letters to be sent by her, will remain open at the Post office until the afternoon of Monday next.

It is confidently stated that LORD CLARE, the present Governor of this Presidency, will return to England by the *Melville*. We believe SIR ROBERT GRANT, the new Governor, has not yet taken the oaths of office, but he will, of course, do so before Lord Clare leaves.

By the accounts and dispatches brought from Judda by the *Forbes*, we learn of the defeat of *Mehemet Ali's* army by the Bedouins, and that an armistice had been concluded between the belligerent parties. What the cause of the present quarrel may be, we cannot gather from the papers before us, but Mehemet Ali seems to have attached considerable importance to it. On the armistice being concluded, an Effendi had been dispatched by the General in Command of the army to the Pasha to apprise him of the untoward course which events had taken, and requesting immediate relief, but, from the short period allowed, and the distance as well as the disadvantages in regard to travelling which the Effendi would have had to encounter, there was not the slightest hope that a re-enforcement would arrive in sufficient time to be of any service; but, as the Pasha's good star would have it, the *Forbes* happened to be at Judda at the time, and the Captain did the Pasha an essential service by giving the Effendi, together with other officers of high rank in the Pasha's service, a free passage from *Juddah* to *Cunfedah*, and landing them at the latter place on the sixth day after they had embarked, by which means the Pasha was enabled to dispatch re-inforcements within the time limited by the armistice. There is therefore little doubt of their having arrived at the seat of war in proper time, and that the fortunes of the day will be in favor of the Pasha. The Pasha is most anxious for the establishment of a Steam communication from India to England, and promises his best aid in furthering it. The following is an extract of a letter dated 10th Sept., from Alexandria, which we take from the *Calcutta Courier* of the 28th ultimo, and which shews more fully the views had there on the subject:—

"We have already announced the project of the Viceroy of Egypt to establish an iron rail-road in his dominions, and to open negotiations in England relative to a transit duty. The following extract of a letter of the 10th ult, from Alexandria, affords further particulars on the subject:—"We shall have no canal.—The isthmus has been again surveyed by men of science, and they express their fears of the inundation: An iron rail-road is however determined upon, which will commence at Choubrah,—pass within 20 minutes' walk of Cairo, and, running along the sides of Mokotam, will terminate at Suez. Merchant ships will land their cargoes at Alexandria. The Merchandise will be conveyed by steam-boat to Alfè by the canal of Mack, Modie, and thence to Choubrah by the Nile; hence the waggons will convey it to Suez, where it will be again put on board steam-boats which already exist, and thus be carried to Bombay. Mr. Thomas Galloway, who has been for ten years in the service of the Pacha, and has constructed numerous steam-engines for forges and other factories, has recently, in acknowledgement of his services, been promoted to the rank of Bey. He took his departure yesterday in the brig of war the *Phœnix*, which the Pacha has placed at his disposal, for Malta, when he will embark direct for England. The principal object of his voyage is to endeavour to make a treaty with the East India Company for settling the transit duties. This distinguished officer, who is the son of one of the first English engineers, will, we hope, return within a year. He is to bring with him both men and materials for this great work. The house of Galloway, Tribaldi, and Co., of Alexandria, has been commissioned to execute this immense undertaking. France, from her growing commerce with India, and her more immediate commercial relations with Egypt, is too much interested in this work of universal utility, not to promote it with all her credit and interest."—This letter has also the following:—"The whole of the coast of Syria is now perfectly quiet. After the execution of the chief of the revolt, and the disarming a part of the inhabitants, the Viceroy made a levy of 18,000 men. All the ships of his fleet are being fitted out and armed, and each takes the sea as soon as it is completed. It is thought that the Viceroy, by making this display of force, intends to declare the independence of Egypt."

IT appears from the Calcutta Papers that a sum of Rs. 14,664 had been Subscribed, up to the 28th ultimo, towards LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK'S statue.

We learn by the Calcutta papers of the 28th ultimo, received a day or two since, that the *Forbes* Steamer had, at long last, found her way to Calcutta to receive the congratulations of the Committee on her speedy return. It is reported that the greater portion of the voyage had been performed under sail, from the Boat not having been able to carry coals enough for the runs between the different depots. Her average rate of sailing was from 4½ to 5 miles an hour. The following memorandum of her steaming rates has been furnished by Captain Forth.

	Miles	Hours	Average.
Madras to Galle.....	580	in 114 — 5	per hour.
Galle ,, Socotra..	1446	,, 302 — 4 6	,,
Socotra ,, Judah..	898	,, 143 — 6 2	,,
Judah ,, Suez	624	,, 140 — 4 4	,,
Suez ,, Judah....	380	,, 68 — 5 5	,,
Judah ,, Mocha ..	656	,, 148 — 4 4	,,
Mocha ,, Socotra ..	725	,, 155 — 4 6	,,
Socotra ,, Galle	741	,, 171 — 4 3	,,
Galle ,, Madras ..	567	,, 111 — 5	,,

The Steam Committee was summoned on 28th ultimo to receive a full account of all the particulars of the voyage, and the reasons of the great space of time taken in its performance. The *Calcutta Courier*, in speaking of the intended Meeting of the Committee, says that "one thing is clear, "that if, after the experience of this voy-"age, she is still declared competent for "another, then it must be the opinion of "the Committee, that she has been under "charge of a very incompetent Engineer. "There is no alternative. We expect "however that it will turn out, that no ma-"nagement could remove the very serious "objection of the necessity of calling at so "many local stations where the unavoida-"ble detention is much greater than was an-"ticipated." And thus seems to have ended the Calcutta Steaming mania after a loss of many thousand Rupees. The *Hurkaru* doles out its consolation, and ironically says that "as we take it for granted that "the *Forbes* will *not* be dispatched again "to Suez, we may congratulate the mer-"cantile community on again having so "fine a Vessel available as a tug for this "port for which she is admirably adapted." We hope, for the sake of her owners, that she is admirably adapted for that purpose, as it is pretty evident she is not adopted for any thing else. Yet, when she was recommended for the Suez voyage, she was said to be admirably fitted for it and the time she took coming from Suez was exactly three months? Truly, the attempts of our Calcutta friends have ended in,—what it did not require a ghost to come to tell us,—smoke!

IN reference to the late proceedings at Ceylon against the parties who were found to have been hatching treasonable practises against the Government of that Island, we find, by the Ceylon Gazette of the 18th ultimo, that, at a levee held by the Right Hon'ble the Governor, on the 13th of that month, an address was delivered on the subject, to the Chiefs and Priests of the Kandyan nation. The address enters into a brief history of the conduct of certain chiefs during the by-gone year, and the advantages which they derive from being subjects of Great Britain. It passes lightly over the causes which led to the late attempts to subvert the British authority, and taxes the inhabitants at large with a want of gratitude for the favors and fostering care they have experienced under the English rule. It would appear that certain chiefs and priests had been instrumental in detecting the conspiracy, and they have received tokens of favor commensurate with the importance of the services they have rendered to Government. A Chief, of the name of *Mahawellatenna Dessave*, has been invested with the office of *first* Adigar, as a reward for his loyal conduct in apprising Government of the existence of the plot, and he is acquitted of the charge of being an *eager* informer, in so far as he had protested, in the first instance, against his name being mentioned, he having merely warned the government of their impending danger. Another individual, named *David de Silva Modliar*, who was represented as being highly deserving the marked approbation of Government, for his loyalty, zeal, and courage shewn in his endeavors to avert from his country, the possible consequences of rebellion, was appointed Modliar of the Governor's gate, with an allowance suitable to his rank.

With regard to the Priests who were instrumental in discovering the treasonable intentions of the conspirators, the address enters into a short review of the doctrines of the Buddhist Priesthood with respect to the case of Priests giving information of treasonable practises, or of any other crimes involving punishment. Those doctrines are so highly creditable to the body who profess—perhaps we should say, practice them, that, but that design may have something to do in the matter, we would be inclined to step half way, and hold out the hand of fellowship to them. But let that pass;—men who can suit themselves so well to circumstances may, soon and easily, be brought to be good and loyal subjects, as well as ornaments to society. A government has much in its power in shortening

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the space between native cunning, and enlarged views,—between the mere affectation of loyalty, and loyalty in its proper self, and it is to be hoped the Ceylon Government will avail itself of the lesson which the priests have read to it. They are represented as having spoken thus":

"The conduct of the two priests, *Ma-*
"*halee* and *Ratnapale*, in having detected
"and communicated to Government the
"treasonable discussions of certain priests
"and chiefs, with the intention of protect-
"ing the people, the religion, and the Go-
"vernment, is highly praiseworthy.

"If these treasonable discussions had
"gained ground, both to the nation and
"the religion, as well as to the Govern-
"ment, the greatest calamities would have
"ensued therefrom.

"The manner in which the Government
"has suppressed the spread of these trea-
"sonable discussions, in consequence of the
"information obtained from these two
"Priests, is most excellent.

"Therefore we shall re-admit the afore-
"said Priests into the ceremonies and the
"rites of our religion on the same footing
"as formerly—and moreover, in order
"that it may be held up as an example
"for the future to all others that these
"were Priests loyal and faithful to the
"Government, it appears to be proper that
"whatever may be the request of the said
"Priests, Mahalle and Ratnapale, that it
"should be gratified and carried into ef-
"fect by Government.

"It is thus reported by the Chief Priest
"of Malwatte, Galgiriawe Dharmakkhirti
"Souangalla Abhedana."

Now, this address of the Chief Priest (understood, of course, as embodying the sentiments of those he represents) is as sensible, as it is judicious, and it will be well if the Government avail themselves, in the proper way, of such materials for ensuring the stability of their reign among the Kandians. In a country such as Ceylon, where Priests sway the multitude, it need scarcely be said that it would be good policy to enlist those priests, by acts of consideration, and what may be termed—large justice, on the side of Government. Of the Priests it may be said, in the words of sacred writ, that "those who are not with us are against us" for they may be either powerful friends, or may become the most dangerous and formidable enemies.

The address ended with the following words, "I have now done, and I trust that "these are the last words which a British "Governor of Ceylon will ever be called "upon to utter in reference to attempts, in "word or deed, to seduce His Majesty's "Kandyan subjects from their allegiance "to their Patron, Benefactor, and Friend, "our Common Sovereign and Master, THE "KING OF ENGLAND," to which we say, AMEN.

WE observe, by the last Government Gazette, that Mr. W. G. Anderson, Senior Puisne Judge of the Court of Sudder dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, has been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, he having been, on the 19th ultimo, appointed by the Governor General, one of the Indian Law Commissioners, in conformity with his nomination by the Home authorities.

THERE is a report afloat, but to which we give little or no credit, of the British settlement at the Cape of Good Hope having been invaded by a body of Africans amounting to about 10,000 and that H. M. Ship *Raleigh*, was detained there in consequence.

WE understand a General Court Martial is about to be convened at Poona, for the trial of Lieut. Col. Dickson, of H. M. 40th Foot,—of which *Major General Sleigh* is to be the President.

WE observe, in the Government Gazette of Thursday last, the ollowing General order by the Governor General in Council:

"Instances having been brought to the notice of the "Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Coun-"cil, of the serious inconvenience which has been ex-"perienced, from paymasters reviving demands against "officers after having certified that none existed a-"gainst them, it is hereby noticed, that any paymaster, "who may in future, certify to the non existence of "demands which may really exist in the office, shall be "held responsible for the same."

This is a most just and salutary order, and it is only to be regretted that it had not long before now, been promulgated. But why is it confined to Paymasters? Much of the persecution which many individuals in India have suffered, has arisen from accounts raked up from the records of years bygone, on which, so far as a certificate could go, there could be no question as against the parties who rendered them. Yet notwithstanding such certificate, and notwithstanding, in many cases the accounts had been passed by, and received the sanction of the proper authority, and notwithstanding many years had been allowed to elapse without a single complaint as to those accounts, have they been quickened into life at the touch of the wand of power. It surely is but right that the officer who certifies that no demand exists—that all balances have been settled—and who has at the same time passed the accounts, should be made responsible for the results. He has the remedy in his own hands. And while such an order, if applicable to the service at large, would go far to prevent vindictive and ill-disposed persons from making such accounts a medium through which to gratify their private resentments, it would ensure a care and attention to the details of business which would, in the end, be productive of the very best results.

BY private letters from Goa, dated the 3rd inst., we learn that there has been another *move* among the troops, but for what purpose, or with what intent, does not seem to have been known, even to themselves. Our readers will recollect that about a month ago some of the discontented spirits there, got up, what was called, a revolution (a bloodless one by the way) for the purpose of deposing Mr. Peres, the then Governor. That was a matter very easily effected, in so far as there were neither troops, nor the other materials of war, at the Governor's command. Mr. Peres left them to revel in the luxury of their acquired liberty, while he took himself quietly to Bombay to await the course of events. Many days had not elapsed when the parties who had been instrumental in turning out Mr. Peres, began to see they had done a deed for which there might be an accounting, so they made the only reparation then in their power—they entered into negotiation with Mr. Peres as to his return, and imprisoned some of their confederates. On this, the old Governor, who, it was said, was the leader of the revolution, left Goa for Vingorla, where, we believe, he still is. Mr. Peres, on being assured of a favorable reception, agreed to return to Goa, and Wednesday last, was the day fixed for his departure from Bombay. On the morning of that day all was in readiness for starting, when, to the astonishment of all, accounts were received by a Patimar, that matters had again assumed a hostile complexion. It was said that the Military Governor, *Mello*, pretended he ad intercepted a letter from one of *Don Manoel's* suite at Vingorla, to one of the individuals who had been imprisoned on the occasion of the first revolution, acquainting him that three hundred armed men were ready to enter Goa, take the town, and set all the prisoner's free. On receipt of this information he ordered out the 2nd Regt. of *Ponda*, and the 2 Battalions of *Margao'* and *Bicholim*, and marched them on to *Pangim* to guard it against the meditated attack.

The Battalion of Artillery, and 1st Regiment, both of which were stationed at Pangim, having heard what had passed in Goa, and suspecting there was some treachery in the affair, from the circumstance of the officers of the two former Regiments being reported to be favourable to Don Manoel, requested the defence of Pangim to be left to them, as they were fully competent to the task. On this the Military Governor ordered those Regiments to proceed to the old city of Goa, where they repaired on the morning of the 3rd instant, and on their arrival there, he deposed the superintendant of Marine, took charge of the arsenal, the stores, powder, and all the magazines,—let at liberty all the prisoners,—armed a Brig of War, and gave the command of it, and of the marine, to a Mr. *Pussich* the late Superintendant. The two Regiments at Pangim he ordered to lay down their arms and proceed to *Cabo*, where they were obliged to retire, both from want of ammunition, and to prevent bloodshed. Pangim was totally deserted, its inhabitants having fled to the provinces.

The revolutionists had dispatched three boats to *Vingorla* for Don Manoel and his suite, but we suppose he will not venture to return there. From what we learn, he is too sensible and discreet a man to throw himself into the teeth of danger, where neither honor nor advantage can accrue. It is said he has taken a passage for the *Azores* by the *Ganges*, which will leave here on Sunday next.

Religious Intelligence.

THE EARL OF CLARE, AND ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, BOMBAY.

We have sincere pleasure in giving publicity to the following; and rejoice that such honourable testimony has been borne to the conduct of Lord Clare, not only in respect to the Church of Scotland, but to his support of the cause of Christ generally in Bombay.

A deputation, consisting of the two ministers and the Elders of St Andrew's Church, waited upon Lord Clare at Pareil, on the 21st inst, to present an address to his Lordship, agreed upon at a meeting of the session of that church held on the 18th. The deputation was kindly received. Our future Governor, Sir Robert Grant; Lieutenant Colonel Wood, Secretary to Government; and his Lordship's staff were present.

The purpose for which the deputation waited upon Lord Clare having been stated by the Rev. Mr. Laurie, he asked and obtained permission to read the address, which is as follows:

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Clare, &c. &c. &c.
Governor of Bombay.

My Lord—As it has been publicly announced that your Lordship will, at an early period, retire from this Government to return to Europe. We, the Ministers and Elders of St. Andrew's Church, beg leave, before your departure, respectfully to approach your Lordship, and, in name of the Church of Scotland at this Presidency, to offer an expression of our gratitude for the support and kind encouragement which that Church has uniformly received at your Lordship's hands, and from the Government of which you are head.

During the past four years we have, on various occasions addressed your Lordship upon matters affecting the prosperity and increased efficiency of our Ecclesiastical Establishment, and solicited the aid of Government in carrying them into effect. It is due to your Lordship, and it is most truly gratifying to us, to state, that in no instance has that aid been withheld. Our every application has been received and replied to in a spirit of kindness; and a liberality has been exercised on the part of Government which justly claims our warmest acknowledgment. That acknowledgment my Lord, we do now cheerfully and unanimously pay. We trust we are suitably impressed by the consideration and kindness which we have so largely experienced; and we offer the assurance that they will be as gratefully remembered, as they are now in sincerity deeply felt, and publicly declared.

But whilst we thus express our obligations for your Lordship's conduct towards our establishment, we conceive that, as members of a church court, and deeply interested in advancement and success of vital godliness every where, we may be permitted to give utterance to those sentiments of high respect which we entertain for the encouragement which your Lordship, as is well known, extended to the public ministration of our holy religion; and for your Lordship's cooperation in, and support of those plans and institutions which have for their object the spread of Christianity and of useful knowledge in this great but unenlightened country. In such conduct, my Lord, there is that which confers a dignity upon the highest rank; and when it is beheld in those of elevated station and extended influence, its beneficial effect upon society is always mighty, and may be more widely diffused and far more permanent than is perceptible, or is generally believed. For your every effort in the cause of Christian truth and Christian practice, we beg your Lordship's acceptance of our heartiest thanks. These efforts carry in them their own high reward, and we are well persuaded that the satisfaction which they have imparted, and will continue to impart, to your Lordship's mind, is the reward which is valued by you above every other.

With sentiments of great respect, and with earnest prayers for your Lordship's prosperity and happiness.

We have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obliged and faithful servants,
J. LAURIE, Senior Minister, and Moderator of Session.
J. STEVENSON, Junior Minister.
G. SMYTTAN, Elder.
CHARLES MALCOLM, Elder.
St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, Feb. 18, 1835.

When the address had been read and presented, Lord Clare replied in the following terms:—

To the Ministers and Elders of St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

Gentlemen—I have received with feelings of the highest gratification the address which you have done me the honour to present to me, and I shall ever remember with gratitude such flattering testimony to my humble exertions in support of your Ecclesiastical Establishment and of the Christian community generally in this Presidency. The best reward of a public man is to be honoured with the approbation of his fellow citizens; and I should be altogether unworthy of your kindness if I did not feel proud that my conduct has been noticed in terms of commendation by the Ministers and Elders of your exemplary church.

Since my arrival in India, I have had but little power to do much in support of the Church of Christ; but on all occasions when, either as the Head of the Government or as a private individual, I thought my humble exertions called for, I have tried for the sake of all to support the clergy. I am well aware that the Ministers of God's Word is here placed in a trying situation, and that in his endeavours to spread Christianity, he is surrounded with innumerable difficulties; but, under Divine providence, his labours will not be in vain, nor will the seed be sown in a barren ground.

In leaving this country it is to me a source of sincere gratification to know that I leave in it many good and religious men, as well Ministers of the Gospel as others, who serve God with true piety and with earnest zeal for our Holy Religion. My prayers will ever be offered up for them, and I feel satisfied that, under the fostering care of my excellent successor all plans tending to the promotion of true religion and useful knowledge, will be duly and properly encouraged and supported.

Believe me to be, Gentlemen,
With great truth and regard,
Your obliged and humble servant,
CLARE.

Christian Spectator, for March.]

CALCUTTA.

SHEKAWATTIE OMNIUM-GATHERUM.

"Perspicere at possis"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—If the interest of any of your readers regarding Shekawattee has in any degree outlived the breaking up of the General's force at Munnoorhopoor, I shall feel gratified in contributing to your columns this my last Shekawattee communication. Your paper being that which, more than any other Calcutta print, has adhered to the cause of that army to which I have the honor to belong, I have hitherto considered, and always shall consider, it my religiously bounden duty to offer you any little trifle, which the exercise of my profession may place me in situations to contribute towards the entertainment of your readers. In this humble endeavour I have selected the following scraps from my journal; and I should have been glad, for your sake, were they better worth your acceptance.—*Mofussil, February* 16, 1835.

CLIMATE.—The range of the Thermometer must be more extensive, I should think, in this district than in any other inhabited part of India. The hot season has not yet been experienced by any European of my acquaintance, but from the various accounts I have collected from intelligent natives the heats must be excessive and almost insupportable during the midday; but the nights are cool and agreeable. During May and June, I am told, those whose circumstances permit them to leave their homes, retire to Alwar and other adjoining states, to enjoy a more equable climate. The cold of the winter is equally extreme: several times in January, the mercury fell in Dollands' best instruments down to 16. and 17. *Fahrenhait*. On these occasions water exposed during the night in the sepoys' *lotahs* was frozen into a solid mass; and once the pools in the neighbourhood of camp were covered by one night's frost with a coating of ice sufficiently thick to support a stone of forty-four pounds weight: and the foam of the horses' mouths was congealed in icicles hanging on their bits. I should have hesitated to assert this had it not been witnessed by Captains B. and P., Lieutenants L. and B. and other officers besides myself.

RECRUITING.—Some classes of the inhabitants are men of remarkably fine form and features, and admirably fitted to become troopers and sepoys. Attempts, I believe, were made by some officers commanding Regiments to get them to enlist: many of them declared themselves willing enough to undergo all the restraints of discipline, provided only that they were allowed to retain their beards. And this, by the way, is not the only district which would furnish admirable recruits for the army, but for our absurdly over anxious attempts to make the native approximate to the European in matters of no real importance. And the opinion, alas! for the necessity of such approximation is daily gaining ground in the army *bureau*, and must naturally continue to gain ground, while every successive Commander in Chief arrives and imports a fresh stock of European ideas, and while there is no countervailing influence to prevent his engrafting his incongruities on the native soldier. In the neighbourhoods of Joonjnoo and Islampoor, almost every *Patan* family of respectability has relations in the Nizam's service. Remove some petty and frivolous restrictions, and their youth would prefer serving in Bengal, with all the advantages of vicinity to their homes, and the provisions of a liberal pension establishment to allure them to our ranks.

INFANTICIDE.—I have not Colonel Tod's or any other work on Rajpootna at hand, to enable me to ascertain whether this crime has been discovered to prevail in this part of it; but the following astonishing query put to me by an old *Killeydar* leads me to suppose it exists here. "Why does your nation," said he "make such objections to the people of this country destroying their girl children, while you in your own country will only rear such children of either sex, as are able to stand the test of supporting animation for a certain period, while submersed in water?" I was shocked at this question, as I saw at once, that the impression must have originated in some extraordinary account which the old man had received of the blessed rite of baptism, and I succeeded, I hope, in disabusing his mind on the subject.

MAJOR ALVES POLICY.—Granting, but for the sake of argument only, that all the fortified places, destroyed by the agent have been made a bad use of occasionally by their possessors secreting in them unlawfully acquired property, they are still their only protection against the attacks of one another, and unless Major Alves is prepared to establish an efficient police, he has acted very cruelly in levelling every little *ghurrie* in the country, while some of the larger ones which he has spared, have been the scenes of more crime than have those which he has destroyed.

SUPERSTITION.—I was much struck on entering a village one day, and seeing a horse-shoe nailed on the door of a dwelling house in the same manner that they are so fixed in remote parts of England: in the latter country the supposed efficacy is against witches, but in Shekawattee this talisman is for good luck generally.

The sepoys and other natives of our provinces brought to my notice many differences which they had discovered in the Shekawattee practice of different rites. One circumstance is perhaps worthy of notice when we remember that "a pair of turtle doves or two young pigeons," was the jewish offering on similar occasions. In the purification of women after child-birth, the women in company with the officiating *brahmin* proceeds to the well, from whence the family draw their water, and throws down into it a little barley and wheat, previously consecrated for the purpose, but she may not use her hand or any other means of taking the corn out of the dish, in which it is brought to the brink of the well, by a *pigeon's wing* used in the manner of a scoop. Possibly, however, I am attaching too great an importance to so partial a coincidence. Upon the whole, however, I should say that the inhabitants of this country were less superstitious than those of the banks of the Jumna and Ganges, at any rate they have, by many, less ceremonies and observances. There appears also to be very little animosity between the Mahomedans and Hindus, or between the sects of either faith; and as some of them are of comparative recent establishment, and the country therefore in some measure used to innovation, I should think Shekawattee a field which would promise success to our own missionaries; who would find another advantage, in having no such powerful influence as that of the rich Braminical establishments of Bindrabund, Gyah, Allahabad, Benares or Juggernath to oppose them.

DOCTORS DIFFERING.—It must have been amusing at Kohtree to have heard the politicals differing in their advice to the young minor, on taking leave of him. Says the *Burra Sahib* first in order. "learn Persian for use, and Hindee for amusement (*shoke ke wastee.*);" says Mr. Blake "learn English for usefulness, and Persian for *shokee*." says Mr. Trevelyan, "learn Hindee for *shokee*. Now, in spite of the reported exclamation of the *Dabhoy* Kuddum Sing, who was standing by when this occurred, and after the laudatory manner of his countrymen cried out, "*Wa! Wa! kysee ukulmundee Sahiban Alis-kan!*" I cannot help thinking that the *illustrious English* would have shown more sense, if they had permitted only one spokesman on such an occasion. What themselves may be likened to, I am too polite to mention; but they placed the object of their solicitude in a situation much similar to that of the ass, that found himself in the midst of so many good things, that he starved to death before he could make up his mind of which to partake. Major A. ought to have known the value of the opportunity he has now lost. I say "*lost*," for in all probability Kuddum Sing, who really appears to be a very well disposed man, must be so puzzled how to choose

the best amidst such an overflow of intellectuality that ere he can make up *his* mind, his young charge will have arrived to maturity without receiving any instruction at all. A crafty and ill-disposed guardian, such as Jutaram has been to his ward, would avail himself of such a contrariety of opinions, to deny the benefits of any education to the young chieftain. If we regret, however, to observe that Mr. Trevelyan differs from his brother Mr. C. E. T., in his recommendation of the English language, we are fully compensated in observing that Mr Blake who beyond a cavil, was by far the most talented person of the party, has the good judgment to be an advocate for the diffusion of English literature and knowledge: Mr. C. E. Trevelyan may consider such a disciple as the Peter of his twelve.

NATIVE EXAGGERATION OF OUR FORCE. After leaving Sambur we discovered that the native impression of our force was beyond conception immense: up to the day of our march into Seekur the Shekawattee chiefs believed that the General was coming against them with "*teen sow tope*," (300 pieces of ordnance) and there can be no doubt, if we had halted at any place between Sambur and Seekur, and summonsed the forts of the country in advance of us to surrender, but that they *would have* ALL done so. What therefore was "the great deal of good" contemplated by the Agent, "in *shewing* them the guns," to enable them, I suppose, to count them, as they afterwards DID, I am at a loss to conceive. The truisms regarding "opinion," and the political and military axioms of never calling out or shewing our force, till positively required—of the greater effect often of a force in reserve than of a present one, besides the policy of concealing always our real degree of strength as long as possible, are all too well known to be here dwelt upon. Had the above course been pursued, the business might have been done in one fortnight, and at the end of that period, the force may have been reduced to the strength of that portion of it now remaining in Shekawatee. Instead of which the entire force remained embodied from the 18th November to the 25th January, and an enormous amount of expense thereby unnecessarily incurred. To exhibit the extent of the country, I will here present our route through it—it is perfectly correct, being that I believe, kept in the Quarter-Master General's office:—

Route of General Steven's Force from Sambhur where formed up to Munnohurpoor, where it broke up.

			Miles	Furlongs	
Nov.	18	Sambur...			
"	20	To nodeen..	7	4	
"	21	Bursana....	4	0	
"	22	Khusheghur	7	4	
"	23	Kucheawas	6	—	
"	25	Bhie.....	7	—	
"	26	Samburie..	7	—	
"	27	Koochore...	7	—	
"	28	Jahah.. ..	5	—	
"	30	Seesur.. ..	7	—	
Dec.	12	Koorahie..	11	—	
"	13	Lutchmung	6	5	
"	14	Futtehpoor..	13	2	
"	16	Mundowa ..	12	5	
"	17	Taiseu.....	9	2	
"	20	Bussau.. ..	6	—	
One stage	"	28	Niradna....	10	4	Arty. and 61st N. I.
	"	—	Jootaw.. ..	12	—	The Gl. & 22d N. I.
	"	—	Kanti.. ..	13	—	3d L. H. and Engrs.
"	29	Dabree....	13	7	
Jan.	1	Brigawa ...	5	4	
"	2	Nurhur.....	8	4	
"	3	Ureechar...	9	—	
One stage	"	5	Sunload	11	4	The Gl. & 3d L. H.
	"	—	Menana	10	—	A. & 61st N. I & Engs.
"	6	Singhana..	5	3	
"	16	Bushnee....	12	2	
"	17	Fattan.. ..	17	4	
"	21	Kuwub	9	2	
"	22	Pragpoor..	1	0	
"	23	Babua.....	10	6	
"	24	Mummoor-hep's.....	15	2	

Route of Brigadier Kennedy's Column, during his separation from the General.

			Miles	Furlongs
Dec.	9	Seekur.....		
"	10	Kuttatul,...	6	—
"	11	Keereon....	8	3
"	12	Nowulghurh	9	3
"	14	Doomurha..	6	5
"	15	Bebussir....	6	5
"	16	Joonjhoo....	9	—
"	30	Islampoor...	6	—
Jan.	4	Soolana	6	—
"	5	Garano.. ..	10	—
"	6	Singana ...	5	—
"	16	Gorya.....	10	—
"	17	Saleempoor.	2	—
"	18	Pahtun.....		

THE RAPE OF THE LAKE is delicately termed by the politicals "the sequestration of Sambur." Upon what plea the Government can justify to themselves this proceeding, I am at a loss to discover. Who can say how much the disturbed state of Shekawattee has been aggravated by the withdrawal of British *surveillance*, on our adoption of the non-interference system. Yet when it pleases us suddenly to change our minds, we are to secure an indemnification to our expenses, for our putting a step to that misgovernment of a native state, which we might at first have prevented ever occurring by a forcible, and certainly to me appearing, unlawful seizure of the richest portion of the territories of two allies.

CHARACTERISTICS.—One could almost fancy that Major A. and Mr. B. were prefigured in the line "Each other's poise and counter balance are," the latter being open, quick, vivacious, and intuitive, whilst the former appears slow, sleepy, and requiring either to beat an idea into, or a great deal of hammering to knock one out of him.

NIMBLY—A translation of this word I suppose may be excused. Our medical gentlemen have received repeated applications for relief of this disease by the inhabitants of this district. They (the natives) impute its origin to the quality of the water. The women are not without their counterbalancing affliction: the disease they complain of, and attribute to the same cause, is *gaunts* or knots, hard tumourous swellings of the flesh above the ankles. Both diseases appear to attack subjects of all ages. It is to be hoped that Drs. Griffiths, Sodhari, Mottley and Magrath whom we have left in Shekawattee will direct their enquiries to the subject and communicate the results of their observations to the Medical Society in Calcutta, for the benefit of the sciences.

THE FAREWELL ORDER.—The eulogy of the general on taking leave of his troops was deserved by them. If we have done any good at all in Shekawattee the example of a well ordered invading force marching through the country without committing any excesses must have a striking effect on the marauding inhabitants. That the impression made by us of our justice and humanity be not lost on the population must now depend upon the Agent. We have exalted his person and influence, by the display of powers, which has been afforded him, in having such a force at his disposal. That he may yet remedy the errors of his past measures, is my sincerest hope, and prove to the Rajpootana states that our "strong hands" have not in vain exalted "a weak head." With this wish I also take my leave of him and my readers, hoping that they have not been tired by a too great prolixity.—*Hurkaru.*

SUPREME COURT,—TUESDAY.

MURDER.

Justo Innocentio, Maximo De Torres, Peroo, Calloo, John Hendriques, Usef, Azim, and *Mahomed* stood charged with having, on the 19th of October, on the high seas, near the Dalla coast, on board a certain vessel called the *Young Rover*, wilfully, maliciously, and feloniously made an assault on John Henry Ewers, and then and there confined him in the cabin of the vessel of which he was then the master, and placed a certain sail over the entrance, and spread tar and varnish over the sail, and set fire to it, by which the said Ewers was mortally scorched and burned, of which he instantly died.

Mr. Advocate General, and *Mr. Cochrane* conducted the case for the prosecution.

John William deposed, I am a native of Calcutta, and a seaman by profession. I was on board the *Young Rover*, Capt. Ewers. We left this port in that vessel and went to Moulmein, where we took in timber. We sailed thence but previously we shipped Justo Maximo, Hendriques, a passenger named Jhoomun a washerman, and a Malabar man. Justo and Maximo received wages in advance: they were shipped as seacunnies. Hendriques is also a seacunny. Peroo is a seaman, and so is Calloo, Mahomed the same; Azim the same. Usef is tindal. All were on board when we sailed. Calloo was the syrang: he sailed from Calcutta with us; and so did the cook. Cantano was the Captain's servant; he came with us from Calcutta also. On the Sunday night, after we had left Moulmein, I saw knives in the hands of Maximo and Justo, and two of the passengers, Jhoomun and the Malabar man had been wounded. I heard Justo call the captain. When I first saw the knives it was about half past ten. At that time Justo called the captain; and said "come up." The captain did not come. Three days previously, when we left Moulmein and were stowing the cable, Justo was asleep on the capstern; the captain took hold of him, and asked him, why he slept while others were at work. The latter uttered something and came to work. On the Sunday night I was forward, and saw the two passengers with wounds on their backs. Neither the captain nor a little boy came on deck that night. The mate kept watch and was on deck at seven in the evening. I heard Peroo abuse the captain while he was standing on the fore hatchway. This was after one o'clock in the morning. The vessel had three hatchways, the main, fore, and one leading into the cabin. At the time Peroo spoke the hatches were all down, Justo and Maximo had previously secured them. The two latter remained near the cabin hatch. The main hatch had a tarpaulin over it, and a box, in which were the compasses, was put on it. The fore hatch was nailed. There was no communication between the cabin and the main hatchway. The fore was a sliding hatch. I know not by whom it was fastened. There were ports in the captain's cabin. After the captain had fired I saw Justo fasten the ports. They were on the Sunday night. The vessel was deeply laden. There were two ports astern. All were shut on the Sunday night the captain used to fasten them himself. On the Sunday night Justo and Maximo watched the cabin, and about two o'clock in the morning Justo told the crew he would kill them if they did not put the vessel about. The ship was put about. I proposed to Hendriques Calloo, and two others to seize Justo and Maximo, and relieve our Captain lest they might kill him. The syrang came, we consulted together, and we were all of that opinion. Calloo. Catano, Hendriques and myself consulted. Peroo was astern; I said to him the moment we seize him we will open the hatchways. I also spoke to Usef; he said 'they have knives in their hands and if they hear this they will kill you; you will not be able to seize them.' Hearing this I was alarmed, and hid myself, fearing Usef would make it known. I heard the report aft, and saw Justo with two wounds—one in his breast, and one in his cheek and the blood flowing. He was in a great rage, and bent upon striking us. He desired Mahomed and Ali to bring a barrel of tar and pour it on the cabin hatchway; threatening to kill them if they refused. They did so. They put a hencoop over the scuttle through which the shot was fired. It was a small opening and would not admit a person's head. A studding sail was placed on the after hatch after the tar had been poured over it, by Maximo. There was a fresh breeze at the time. The ports were secured, after the captain had fired, by Usef and Maximo. A spar was put across the stern and fastened at both ends. The ports opened outward. On Tuesday following at three o'clock, we saw the land from the deck. We made towards it; the long boat was hoisted out; and we anchored some distance from shore. The cable was afterwards slipped. I don't know whether the anchor brought the ship up or not. The captain, mate, and a young boy were in the cabin. She struck in a quarter less two fathom, on a shallow, some distance from the land. It was off the coast. The long boat was hoisted out by the orders of Maximo and Justo, and with the assistance of all the crew. Usef first got into the boat. The driver was set at this time and the vessel floated, but in about five minutes after she grounded about a coss and a half from the shore. She stuck there. The driver was lowered on the stern hatchway. The men who were armed during these transactions were Justo and Maximo. They had knives and a Burmese *dao*. I saw no other persons armed. There were no other arms on board which they could get at except handspikes, and these were placed over the stern hatch by order of Justo. Maximo desired me to take two table jars of fresh water into the boat. I saw Catano the gunner in the boat. John Hendrique came into the boat. I was also in it. Jhoomun, the passenger, begged of me to take him to the boat; he was wounded, and he said he could not stop. Maximo would not allow any other to come in. Usef and Mahomed had been cooking. Justo took the fire to the fore hatch, and Maximo set fire to the stern. Justo was the most active. I did not see Maximo apply the fire, but I saw it in his hand. I saw Justo and the syrang Dulloo, set fire both forward and aft. Justo set fire to a blanket and took it on the point of a spear and applied it. It was a blanket and pillow smeared over with tar. The fire began to blaze; there was a strong wind; it was well all it. The Captain was in the cabin; the vessel burnt violently. As soon as the fire was all it, the people were desired to get into the boat. Justo got in first: he had a light in his hand. All on board got into the boat, but the captain, mate, and a little boy. After we pushed off, I did not see any one come out of the vessel. Azim, Mahomed, Usef, and Calloo pulled the boat, Maximo steered: we got in shore after about one hour. When we approached the land Maximo said, he would not land the passengers there, for there were robbers there. They said they saw one or two persons on the beach. We pulled back towards the vessel: she was burning violently, I saw no one on board. About half an hour had elapsed since we first quitted the vessel. The fore part of the vessel was burning violently, and the stern was also burning. The masts were standing but the flames had not reached the sails. The fire had communicated downwards. The vessel lay in quarter less two fathoms. We went a great distance from the shore, but within sight of land, Justo saw that the captain had not got out. Justo got on board the vessel at her head and looked. This was on the same day. When Justo went on board, he looked about, did not stop a minute, and then came into the boat. He brought the cat block from the ship. He made no delay, but came back immediately. The vessel was blazing at the fore hatch. We returned the next day to the vessel at about seven o'clock. She was then in about three feet water, and had drifted; from where we left her. Maximo, and Usef went aboard. The fire was not blazing, Maximo desired water to be given to put the fire out. The decks were burnt fore and aft, from head to stern; masts, jibboom and the timber cargo were burnt. All the prisoners were in the boat when we returned. I saw Maximo take silver from the wreck: it was in a lump—melted down. I saw it come on board in heavy boxes, but I know not in what state it was. There was a surf on the beach. I saw nothing else taken out of the vessel. I saw Colonel Burney's interpreter at Rangoon. (*By the Court.*) I do not know whether the tide ebbs and flows there, if it was high or low water when we returned. (*In reply to Justo.*) I saw you go on board, and return with the cat block in your hand. (*Justo*—'you are telling a lie!') I was rowing the boat and Justo struck me by desire of Maximo. (*Justo*—'you lie!')

The other prisoners declined to put any questions to this witness.

Joseph Catano. I am a native of Calcutta. I knew the *Young Rover*. I shipped on her in Calcutta for Moulmein six or seven months ago. We remained at Moulmein one month. I came from Moulmein on the vessel with Captain Ewers. The prisoners came on board at that place. I went from hence as servant to a gentleman, and came back as Captain's butler. Six days after we had left Moulmein, and on a Sunday night, I was sleeping under the jolly boat, when I was awakened by a noise. All slept on deck but the captain, mate and boy passenger. These three were all English. I was awakened by a disturbance. I saw Justo and Maximo with knives and daos in their hands. Justo was crying 'come up' to the captain. The latter replied 'go forward, I shall investigate the matter to morrow, and punish those who are in fult.' The Captain did not come up. Maximo called Peroo and Usef, and said, 'see I have confined the Captain. What do you say now.' Both replied, 'what shall we say? Do what you please.' Maximo said he would take the vessel to Moulmein. They replied, take her to Calcutta; he said no, to Moulmen; and ordered her to be put about, saying he would kill them if they did not obey. They were standing near the cabin hatchway. There was egress from the cabin by the fore and main hatch, and the passage was not obstructed by the cargo; but those two hatches were closed by Justo and Maximo. The main hatchway was always closed. I saw the fore hatchway closed. I saw the fore hatchway closed by Maximo. There was nothing on it then. Usef and Peroo put the ship about by order of Maximo. Carlo was the cook; I saw him near the head of the ship that evening. I proposed to him to jump over board saying they had wounded two passengers. He dissuaded me. I remained that night near the caboose with Williams and Carlo. I heard the report of a gun near the captain's cabin, and saw Justo wounded in the cheek and breast. This was at ten in the forenoon. Justo said; 'now that I have got two months, I will see the people of the ship.' Maximo then directed Mahomed and Ali to bring a barrel of tar which was scattered over the cabin hatch way. Another was scattered over the fore hatchway. Our beddings were taken and heaved on the fore hatchway, and I observed a box or chest placed on the cabin hatchway. The middle hatchway was always closed and a person from below could not have come up. The captain might have forced his way up the cabin hatchway, but the prisoners were standing near. The ports were closed by Maximo. There were six ports in the cabin which opened without. The stern ports were secured by Maximo with a spar. The side ports were nailed up. After the tar was scattered, Peroo and Usef remained as a watch at the fore, and Justo and Maximo remained at the cabin hatchway. The vessel proceeded and Hendriques, William, Carlo and myself were consulting to seize Justo and Maximo when the syrang came and consented to join us. Usef also came, and we proposed the same to him, but he replied, 'do you think I will sacrifice my life for you?' He then went aft. This was about ten o'clock in the morning. The ship went on. The captain, mate, and a boy passenger were shut up in the cabin. Peroo and Usef remained watching at the fore, and Maximo and Justo at the cabin hatchway. On the next day Calloo was ordered aloft to look out for land. Some time after he called out that land was in sight, and the vessel was steered towards it. She struck but was got off. At this juncture Peroo and Usef, commenced taking of the fowls—killing some and putting others over board, I remonstrated, but Peroo abused me, saying he was Captain, Usef said the captain had struck him in the side, and he was going to make mulligatawney to relieve the pain. The jolly boat was lowered down and Peroo got in. The sloop grounded a second time and stuck there. It was an open shore, and she stuck about the distance from this to Chaudpaul ghat of the beach. Williams and I went into the jolly boat. Maximo called the latter back and told him to put two jars of water on board, which he did. Hendriques came into the boat, and he was told to prevent any other coming into it. After this Jhoomun was helped into the boat by Williams. I saw Justo, the syrang and Maximo take fire and apply it to the vessel forward; they did the same aft. When it blazed out fiercely they brought the passengers and seamen into the boat themselves. This was about five in the afternoon. The seamen rowed the boat towards the shore. Justo and Maximo had knives and daos; and one spear. When we had proceeded towards the land two or three people were seen on shore, upon which Maximo said 'they are dacoits,' and the boat's head was put round. We anchored near the ship and could see it blazing all night. On reaching the ship Peroo, Justo and Usef went on board and brought a cat block overboard. The next morning Maximo, Peroo, and the tindal went on board, and brought ashore two sail bags of silver. It had melted. It was packed up when it came on board. We quitted the ship and Peroo and Calloo were put ashore to get a mast for the boat. They did not return. We afterwards went up a creek and bought a Burmese boat. Another boat was employed to pilot us and we went further up the creek. After we had proceeded seven days, we came to the sea and I heard Maximo say to Justo let us tie these two boys to the cat block and fling them into the sea. We jumped overboard and escaped on shore. Two Musselmen to whom we related these circumstances took us to the Burmese vizier, I know Colonel Burney's interpreter. (*By the Court.*) Justo, Peroo, and the tindal went on board the vessel and brought the cat block. I am sure they were all on board; they did not remain long. (*In reply to Peroo*) you said, you were captain when remonstrated on your taking the captain's fowls (*To Usef.*) When I consulted with Williams and Carlo about seizing Justo and Maximo. Usef and the Syrang were not under restraint. The Syrang was at the helm, the seacunnies were standing near him, on the first night Usef was keeping watch at the fore hatch. Hendriques, Usef, Mahomed and Azim went on shore twice: I cannot say who gave the first information to the Musselmen. Hendriques told us we had better jump over board or we should be murdered that night. I did not find Hendriques at the Mussulman's house. Hendriques recommended us privately to jump overboard. I do not know that Azim had been to the Musselman's, and given information. (*To Hindriques,*) After we got on shore we met Hendriques at the Musselman's; and he accompanied us to the vizar (*By the Court.*) As soon as we reached the Musselman's Hendriques arrived; he was on board the box when we left it.

Carlo Rozario. I went hence to Moulmein on the *Young Rover*, where we took in timber and sailed. When we left all the prisoners were on board. We were bound for Calcutta. About ten o'clock I was awoke by the Captain crying out to the seacunny at the helm. It was Hendriques who was at the helm. The Captain desired him to tell the seacunnies that he would enquire into the circumstance in the morning, and if the mate was in the wrong he would discharge him. He added that the mate had only received a slight injury. At this time Justo and Maximo were standing near the hatchway which led to the captain's cabin. The Captain desired Justo to go forward, but he did not, and he closed the slide over the cabin. After this Justo and Maximo had some conversation in the Manilla dialect and the former run forward and wounded two passengers. I did not see how it was done, but I heard the passengers exclaim, 'seacunny, why have you wounded us?' Calloo and the syrang then took to the rigging. Maximo and Justo called the crew to them. The former asked them 'who is the captain now?' They replied 'we do not know. The Captain is confined.' He said 'I am the captain.' The ship was put about and kept under sail the whole night. The main hatchways was closed before; the fore hatchway was closed that night. There was a communication between the cabin and the fore hatchway. Peroo and Calloo were standing at the first mentioned hatchway with crowbars in their hands. Justo and Maximo were aft. No one came out of the cabin that night. In the morning Williams, Carlo, Hendriques and myself were consulting near the caboose, when we heard a crash and a report. We saw that Justo was wounded from the skylight in the cabin. We went aft and Justo showed us the nails with which he had been wounded: he was in a great rage. There were three ports on each side of the ship and two astern. Maximo broke open a tar barrel and ordered Mahomed to besmear the deck and different parts of the vessel with it. This happened on Thuesday or Wednesday about 1 P. M. Calloo was ordered to go aloft and look out for land, which he did, and reported that land was not in sight. Afterwards the wind proving unfavourable and no sign of the land and not having any knowledge in what direction the vessel was sailing Maximo told Peroo to stand by the stopper of the anchor and be ready to let go when commanded. Afterwards Maximo told Hendriques to try soundings which he did, but I did not hear what depth of water the vessel was in. Maximo was angry with Peroo; the latter let the cable run out altogether. The ship was brought up when the anchor was first let go, but she worked very hard. We made sail towards the land, the boat was hoisted out, Usef and Jhoomun and the Malabar passenger went into the boat. Justo had desired me to make a large fire to burn the ship, but I had not done so. The ship took the ground a second time at four o'clock, and struck there. Heavy pieces of iron were put on the after hatch so as to prevent any one coming out. Water casks were broke up and the staves put on it also. The mainsail was lowered, tarred, and placed aft. We were about a coss from the coast. From the boat I could see Justo cramming fire between the haws holes. After the fire was alight all came into the boat and we pulled toward the shore, but we did not land, as Maximo and Justo said they saw dacoits. We went back to the head of the ship, and a crow bar and cat block were taken from her. I saw no person escaping or attempting to escape from the ship. When we returned the masts were standing; the flames were about eleven feet high. The wind was blowing from the head of the ship which prevented the flames making great progress that way, but it burned furiously aft. Justo cut away the cat block. All were on board but Williams, Catano, and myself. We anchored a little way off the ship for that night. All the persons who left the ship at first in the boat did not return to her. All the prisoners were in the boat when we returned. The decks were consumed when we went aboard the next time. Silver in a melted state was found in the stern part of the vessel. I remember sometime after this occurrence pointing out the remains of the vessel to Mahomed Kuteel, the interpreter to Colonel Burney. I was thrown out of the boat into the sea. We were then a long way from the shore. This was on the same day that the silver was taken from the vessel. I was washed on shore after being about four hours in the water. When I recovered my senses I walked to the wreck where I found some Burmese, Calloo was there, he gave me a pair of trousers. (*In reply to Calloo*) after you had given me the trousers or cloths, you, Peroo and myself remained on shore to get a mast and that you did not return. I was the first who informed the Burmese of what had occurred.

Mahomed Kuteel. I am the interpreter to Colonel Burney who was the resident at Rangoon. I was desired to accompany the last witness he pointed out to me the wreck of a vessel off the coast of Dalla. I went on board the vessel, and found that all her decks were gone. She was burnt to the copper, I went aft and a part of a watch was found there. This is it (*produced.*)

Mr. H. H. Cockerell. The *Young Rover* belonging to our firm sailed in October last. The vessel was commanded by Capt. Ewers. I do not know what countryman he was. The vessel sailed hence and has not returned.

Mr. Joseph Vanderbeck, an assistant in the Customs, deposed to the signature of 'John Henry Ewers on the *Young Rover's manifest.*

Mr. C. J. Sutherland, an assistant in the employ of Messrs. Cockerell and Co. deposed, that he was at Moulmein in October last. The *Young Rover* sailed from Namo, sixteen miles below Moulmein, in October last I remember seeing all the prisoners except Calloo and Hendriques. I have seen Mahomed on board. (*In reply to Justo*) I saw you at Moulmain.

Cassim Pattel, a ship's sircar at Moulmein, identified several of the prisoners as belonging to the *Young Rover*. Usef was a quiet and peaceable man at Moulmein.

Ketaub, a Serang, deposed that he engaged two of the prisoners at Moulmein, for the *Young Rover*.

John Panlia, a Moulmein pilot, deposed that the *Young Rover* left Namo the 2d of October, and that Justo, Maximo and Hendriques were on board.

Dewan Ally, employed at Rangoon under Colonel Burney, deposed, that he proceeded to the wreck with the interpreter, and found several things which were given to Captain Speirs,

Colonel Burney deposed, all the prisoners were brought before the Rangoon Viceroy as well as the three witnesses. Their examinations were taken down by the Burmese authorities.

This was the case for the prosecution. The prisoners were now called on for their defence.

Justo acknowledged that he was guilty, but he said he had acted at the instigation of Maximo. The prisoner, though repeatedly cautioned by the learned and humane judge detailed the whole of the occurrence which took place previous and subsequent to the ship being set on fire. His account was frightfully accurate with that already given by three witnesses. He added a narrative of some transactions which took place in the boat after they had quitted the vessel which, for obvious reasons, was not enquired into by counsel for the prosecution on this charge of murder. The prisoner said he did not fear to die, but he was desirous of having the mercy of a little time extended to him

Maximo disclaimed having taken any active part in the transaction. He said he was well known in Calcutta where he has a wife and family. The prisoner called his brother and two other witnesses to speak as to his character. One of the witnesses deposed that the prisoner had been a good man, and that he had known nothing of him recently. The brother spoke favourably of the prisoner.

Perso declared that when he was on board the vessel he had no authority or controul, and that he had no alternative but to obey the two seacunnies when they confined the captain and took charge of the vessel. He called three witnesses who deposed that he was a quiet, peaceably disposed man.

Calloo's defence was the same as the preceding prisoner's. One witness deposed, that he supported his father and mother, and spoke to his general good character.

Usef detailed the whole of the transactions. His account with a few slight discrepancies, was the same as deposed by the three witnesses, and repeated by *Justo* the prisoner. The prisoner said he had no alternative but to obey *Justo* and *Maximo*. He called four witnesses who spoke favourably as to his character, one of them, Captain Peter Henry Holmes, deposed that the prisoner had sailed under his command two voyages to China, and that he considered him a quiet, good man.

Azim had nothing to add to what was urged by the three last prisoners. Captain Holmes had formerly sailed with the prisoner, during which time he considered him a good, quiet boy.

Mahomed was a passive, not an active spectator of the transactions on board. He was a native of Bombay, and had no witnesses here to speak for his character.

Henriques' defence was similar to those of the six preceding prisoners.

The Chief Justice summed up the whole of the evidence with his usual perspicuity, pointing out the various discrepancies in the evidence of the three witnesses and leaving it to the jury to decide if they were of such importance as to shake the whole of their testimony. The learned judge said, that the jury must dismiss from their minds any thing that they had heard from *Justo* affecting the other prisoners, for it could not be, it was not based on reason, that one prisoner's testimony should be received against another. He directed their attention to the evidence as it affected all the prisoners, but particularly as it affected *Justo and Maximo*, against whom if the charge was not made out, there could not be evidence against the others. The principal evidence against *Perso* consisted in what had been disposed as to his standing at the fore hatchway, and abusing the captain while the latter was in distance; and with regard to *Usef*, he so far assisted that he was seen lashing the spar which closed the ports. Against *Calloo, Azim* and *Mahomed* the evidence was slight; and the jury would take into consideration where the case appeared doubtful, the favourable character given to several of the prisoners. The latter remark applied particularly to those who were shewn only to have acted illegally with the rest of the men, in obeying the order of *Maximo* and *Justo*; it applied also to *Maximo* if the jury considered the evidence against him of a doubtful nature. In conclusion the learned judge entreated the jury to dismiss from their minds anything they had heard regarding other charges preferred against the prisoners, and to consider this as a charge of murder only,

The jury retired and returned with a verdict of *guilty* against *Maximo* and *Justo* and of acquittal for the rest of the prisoners,

The Chief Justice passed sentence nearly as follows: *Maximo* and *Justo*, after a long, and, I trust, an impartial trial, the jury have found you guilty of the offence for which you were tried. After the evidence, and after the verdict, no one can have a doubt as to your guilt; but from the depositions before me, and from what has appeared in the course of this trial, I may say, that it is not one person only, but the lives of several that have been sacrificed by you. It has been established by evidence, beyond a doubt, that at the time you set fire to the vessel there were three persons in the cabin below: their lives were lost; but I may now say, indeed it appears from the statement of one of you, that your guilt did not end there, and that you were guilty participators in the destruction of the lives of others, the circumstances of which by the humanity of the counsel for the prosecution, are not before the jury. These facts were not stated because your case was not to be prejudiced by that for which you were not then upon your trial; but I may now say there cannot be any cause for concealment, as far as regards both of you, that you were the guilty instruments concerned in the murder of several other persons. I cannot, indeed I dare not, use the slightest hope that either of your lives may be saved. In the profession you have followed, if acts of violence were not punished in the severest way, no man's life would be safe. I know not what faith you may profess, but you have only a short time now left to make your peace with God whom you have offended, to him and to him only you must apply for mercy for your career in this world is about to close. The prisoners were sentenced to be executed on Thurday.

WEDNESDAY.

The six prisoners acquitted in the above trial, were tried this day for the murder of the Syrang. Two of them were found guilty, but earnestly recommended to the mercy of the court. No sentence was passed. We shall give a report to-morrow. — *Englishman.*

SINGAPORE.

LOSS OF THE BRIG "EARL OF LIVERPOOL."

Copy of a Letter dated Port Louis, Isle of France, 23rd Sept. 1834, from Capt. F. B Manning, Commander of the late Brig EARL OF LIVERPOOL, *to a Mercantile House in Singapore.*

—"You will, I make no doubt, be surprised to hear from me from this place. I have had the misfortune to lose the brig *Earl of Liverpool* on the Keeling Island on the night of the 3rd June.

"The loss was occasioned by the following circumstances: on the noon of the 2d June, I was by good observations of Sun in Lat. 11. 9' S. Long. by Chronometer 97° 42' E. and by Long. in dead reckoning from Prince's Island 97° 49'. Keeling Island bearing from me S. W. by S. distant 42 miles, the course steered S. W. by W., at about 6 P. M. knowing I had run my distance by Log the ship going 7 and 7½ knots per hour and a high sea running from the South.

"I sent both my mates aloft to look out for the Island (myself being very unwell with a severe cold and sore-throat) they reported to me no land in sight.

"I continued the same course and at 9 P. M. judging myself clear of all, went to bed for the first time since leaving Singapore; leaving my chief mate in charge of the deck with orders to keep a good look out. At ½ past 10, I heard the cry land right a head; on my reaching the deck the helm was in the act of being putting a lee, the ship came nearly head to wind—*then struck* on a coral reef and soon became unmanageable. I used every method to get the ship wore, but of no avail—the sea running directly over us and no possibility of getting a boat out. I should by my reckoning when she struck, have been 28 miles to the west of the Island having run 74 miles on S. W. by W. course. Shortly after striking by the violence of the sea, she was full of water with the surf running over us and the wind and sea on the larboard quarter. About midnight a very heavy sea struck her and brought her head to wind and sea in a very favourable position to save our lives and part of the cargo. On the 9th of June an American ship past me and saw our situation with a signal of distress on shore, also one at the wreck's mast head—she past about 3 miles from me, hoisted her colours and past on without rendering me any assistance. I had no boat at this time, my launch was lost and the skiff stove; and on the beach repairing. On the 16th I reached the Southern Cocos and found the Bark *Helen*, Captain Taylor, at anchor there, bound to this port, also Captain J. C. Ross of that settlement; from him I received every assistance and hospitality.

"I arrived here with my crew on the 30th of July with about 800 packages of cargo, besides a few Stores, the whole valued at £1200, and settled by arbitration awarding to Captain Taylor £650 for Salvage.

"Having given you most of the particulars of my loss of the Brig, I now give you the cause of it. It is not generally known that a strong Current at times sets to the E. N. E. and E. S. E. During riding there at anchor off the Island, I was wrecked on, I found the current running to E. N. E. and E. S. E. 3 knots per hour for 18 hours without any interval; this would happen for 3 and 4 days together, while the current in the remaining part of the 24 hours would not run more than I knot W. S. W. This is the only way to account for the loss: the weather at the time was very dark and the Island not being about 10 feet above the level of the sea, this current must have affected me considerably as may be proved by my reckoning. The Letter Bag I saved, and forwarded from this place."—*Singapore Chron. Jan. 1*

EUROPE.

THE REVENUE.

(Galignani's Messenger, October 13.)

From an examination of the Revenue for the year and quarter ending yesterday, and just published, it appears that for the year now ending, as compared with that ended the 10th October 1833, the increase amounts to £813,448 while of the corresponding quarters now terminated, that just ended exhibits a decrease of £330,064. The increase on the year arises as follows—

Customs	£98,5254
Stamps	102.355
Imprest, &c.	139,731
Decrease for the year:	
Excise	596 609
Taxes	259.985
Post Office	30,000
Interest on quarter:	
Customs	678,051
Decrease on quarter:	
Excise	846,524
Taxes	143,415

In looking at these accounts, and the variations they exhibit upon a comparison of this quarter with the corresponding quarter of last year, it must be borne in mind that the great difference under the heads of excise and customs is chiefly in consequence of the Collection of the tea duties having been transferred from the former to the latter revenue department. The produce of those duties, under the head of customs, in the present quarter, is £777,000; and as the increase in customs is only £678,000, a deficiency would remain on the agregate collection of the other duties of customs to the amount of £99,000. And this deficiency may be readily accounted for by the repeal, in 1833 of the duty on raw cotton imposed in 1831, which was estimated at £300,000 per annum; besides which several other custom duties have since been reduced. From the decrease in the excise of £846 000, for the reason already stated, there must be deducted £770,000 the tea duties which would leave the deficiency on the excise only £76,000; but it will be recollected that in 1833 the duties repealed effecting the excise, which could not come into full operation in the quarter ending the 10th Oct. 1833, were

Tiles	£ 37,000
Soap	593,000
	£ 630 000 per an.

In the stamps there is a decrease on the quarter of £22,000, which is fatisfactorily accounted for by the repeal of the duty on Almanacks.... £20,000
And by the reduction of the duty of Advertisements, to..... £6 500
£26,500

The decrease on the head of taxes is £142,000, but this is considerably less than might have been reasonably expected from the various reductions made on the duties affecting the agricultural interest in the last year, and from the reduction of the house tax in that and in the present years. The estimated loss in the present quarter in taxes was very far beyond its actual amount,—and on the whole statement of the revenue for the quarter, when justly viewed with reference to the amount of the taxes repealed, we think there is every reason to be satisfied that the taxes repealed, were judiciously selected, and that the state of the revenue by no means indicates any diminution in the commerce, the manufactures, and the comforts of any part of the community.—*Globe.*

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

(Galignani's Messenger, October 14.)

One of the most imposing military spectacles we ever witnessed in Canterbury took place on Tuesday, (in a field behind the barracks), on the occasion of the Duke of Wellington reviewing the 93d Highlander, and presenting it with a pair of new colours, those belonging to the regiment having been so long unfurled in every quarter of the globe, that they were but the mere fragments of what they had once been. (As a mark of respect towards these old and faithful companions —for under every circumstance, and in every vicissitude, they had never quitted the post of honour),—we understand they will, in a short time, *be consigned to the tomb* with Military honours. The Duke having taken his station in front of the regiment, accompanied by a host of Ladies and Gentlemen who had been permitted to enter the square, delivered the following address in a clear, emphatic voice:—"Colonel Macgregor, and the officers and non-commissioned officers of his Majesty's 93d regiment: It is, I assure you, with the utmost satisfaction that I have this day been enabled to attend to the invitation of your commanding officer, to present you with these colours. It has frequently happened, on my passage through the city of Canterbury, that I have had occasion to observe the soldier-like and orderly appearance of your regiment—an appearance so gratifying to me that, I assure you, I was most anxious to see you under arms. I felt this anxiety on another ground; for I had heard of your conduct in different quarters of the globe, during the late war—especially at the Cape of Good Hope; and I had heard of the distinguished state of the regiment, not only in quarters, but in the field. I cannot call upon you to defend these colours and your King, without pointing out to you those qualities which are especially requisite for the due and effective discharge of that duty. I see before me many good and excellent soldiers—many veterans—but it is not to individual exertions that I would direct your attention. Highlanders as you are, you know well that bodies like yourselves can perform the services required of you only by discipline and subordination.—Unless good order prevail, confusion must arise. If you mean to defend these Colours, you must preserve a strict subordination and observe all the rules of discipline which are expressly laid down for your governance. It is those rules which enable your Officers to perform the services required of them, while they teach the soldier to observe towards his officers a becoming respect—to acknowledge them as his friends—to look up to them as his soldier is left in the enjoyment of individual happiness, because he does not require the interference of his Officers. It is impossible that men like you can be ignorant of the duties I have pointed out. I therefore hope you will pay the strictest regard to those salutary regulations, which exist only for your own good, and that you will pay the strictest regard to the commands of your officers; else, otherwise, you will become the contempt of your enemies, and the scorn of your friends. I entreat you, therefore, not to forget this duty. I have passed my best years in barracks, in camp, and in the field; and it has ever been my disposition to study and supply the wants of the soldier; but if you desire to be an efficient corps, and to enjoy the respect of your fellow countrymen, preserve discipline and good order among yourselves. It is, I assure you, essentially necessary to enable you to defend these colours, to protect your King, to uphold the laws and institutions, and to increase the glory of your country as your predecessors have done."—The regiment then went through various military evolutions much to his Graces' satisfaction, who with a large party of ladies and gentlemen, partook of a collation prepared for him.—The soldiers had a banquet on the joyful occasion, and *minuet* dancing closed the evening.—*Kentish Chronicle, October 10.*

DUNLOP'S MEMOIRS OF SPAIN.

The revolutions of Spain have yet to be written A work that should give a rapid account of the leading events of the Spanish monarchy, a striking portraiture of the principal characters who figured in the rapidly shifting scenes, a general view of the economy, resources, and *people* of the country, with a philosophic exposition of the causes which created the sudden and rapid growth of the empire, and its slower but sure decline, would be a desirable addition to our standard literature. It would require much patient and laborious research to seek for the secret spring of action, and the essential causes of governing events—much sagacious discrimination to detect them. It would demand genius, skill, and eloquence, of no mean order, to impart interest to a story whose incidents seem for the most part remote, resultless, or ephemeral—resembling rather the splendid, vast, yet ill connected and baseless fabrics of an enchanted tale, than the realities of life. The book too, should not be long; for an English reader does not want to *study* Spanish history. But for such a work though it be wanted, we must wait. None but a "gentleman," or a diplomatist, could *afford* to write it. The man of letters, however willing cannot give up his time to grope amongst those original authorities which are open to diligent inquiry,—or spend his money in journeying to Spain in order to pore over the public archives —when the produce of years of labour and of little fortune would be one or at most two volumes.

We have mentioned such a work as desirable, not as altogether necessary. To those who have time, money and perseverance at command, the history of the Spanish monarchy is pretty well completed, though in detached works, and by unequal hands. Robertson has given us its early manhood and its prime; Watson and Thomson its certain age; Dunlop its decline; and Cox its dotage. "Among these writers, Mr. Dunlop is not the least meritorious, or the least entertaining: he has grouped his subjects skilfully, told his story with clearness, and expressed himself in a studied and scholar-like style, which if not exactly eloquence, very closely approaches it. His chief fault is diffuseness; he scarcely draws a sufficient distinction between important and secondary events; and though *Memoirs* certainly admit of a much greater minuteness of treatment than *History*, yet the reader does not always attend to mere nominal distinctions. Another point which struck us in our perusal, is rather a deficiency than a fault, and a deficiency which it was scarcely in his power to remedy. There is little in the tone of the work indicative of the people or the period. Having to draw his information chiefly from professional writers, and those of no very extraordinary mark or likelihood, he was rarely able to catch those slight yet truthful touches which often redeem the dulness of the mere chronicler, or the exact and specific characteristics which are presented by the original documents of men earnestly engaged about the business on which they are writing. But whenever the opportunity was afforded him, he has not neglected it.

The events which Mr. Dunlop has narrated extend over a period of about eighty years. They embrace the reigns of Philip the Fourth and Charles the Second; they chronicle the decline of the monarchy; the terminate with the extinction of the Austrian-Castilian line. The author has expressed his apprehension as to the "disadvantages of the subject—in which he shall have to record an almost invariable train of disaster, the imbecility of kings, the corruption of courts, and the rule of worthless favourites, naturally terminating in the utter prostration and ruin of a once noble and splendid monarchy." But if it be not pleasing, to mark the evils of despotism,—to have it proved by practical examples, that there is no other real surety for public happiness and prosperity, than free institutions, an instructed people, and a broad extension of the controlling and even of the general directing power. The attentive reader of Mr. Dunlop's volumes will learn a further confirmation of a truth which all history teaches—that arbitrary power is not only fatal to the virtue and happiness of the people and the nobility, but destructive of the regal splendour it is supposed to exalt. We have also another impression left upon the mind—that whilst weak despots only torment states, it is able despots who ruin them. The Sardanapalus-like character of the Fourth Philip—the personal vanity, the selfish objects, the tortuous and inefficient politics of his favourite Olivarez (the Olivarez of *Gil Blas*)—with the mental imbecility and the superstitious weakness of the last and childless Charles—hastened the degradation of the Spanish monarchy, but did not sow the seeds which were sown by the abilities of Charles the Fifth and his son Philip. Their vaulting ambition prompted them to plan gigantic enterprises; their despotic power enabled them to acquire the means of undertaking them; but even their success was failure. They bequeathed to their posterity an exhausted empire, with a splendour and a character, which they could not maintain and would not forego—a destructive reputation—a conceit of greatness which prompted impossible attempts, whilst the memory of their power and ambition raised up enemies who attacked the weakness of the state with forces that might have coped with its strength. As it happened, these evils were aggravated by the personal qualities of their successors. Ignorance, inattention, incapacity for affairs, with their accompaniments—worthless and dishonest ministers—are sure in the long run to spring up in a despotic court: but the insanity of Joanna seemed hereditary in her line, and more or less tainted several, perhaps all, of her descendants; for when not mad, they were melancholy.

A "further difficulty" our author alludes to in his preface—that of imparting to his subject "the interest of unity of action." This difficulty would be grievously felt in a *History*, on the scale of these Memoirs. The historian, indeed, could only get over the obstacles by an exact and comprehensive view of causes, and a compressed and rapid narrative of effects, indicating rather than telling "the multifarious and complicated wars in Italy and the Netherlands—the protracted sieges of insignificant towns—battles of small armies—petty leagues and lengthened negotiations, of which the effect on the general issue is neither immediately nor obvious." In Memoirs, where less of dignity is required, and where an epic consistency and connexion of story are not so much looked for, these matters are not indeed less wearisome in themselves, but they may be relieved by individual anecdotes and sketches of manners, and be varied by the introduction of interesting episodes. Both of these modes Mr. Dunlop has attempted, and with good success. He presents some personal and interesting views of the Spanish court and courtiers, and of Conde and Turenne. The foolish visit of our Charles Prince of Wales to Madrid, the fêtes and festivities to which it gave rise, and the consummate hypocrisy of the "Royal Martyr" are well brought out with the insolence of Buckingham, and boisterous mirth and freedom of the English cavaliers. The revolt of the Catalans was an historical passage not unworthy of distinct record; and is well told by Mr. Dunlop. The same remark may be applied to the Neapolitan insurrection, with the rise and fall of Masaniello, the temporary influence of his successor Amalfi, and the attempt of the Duke of Guise upon the crown, with his indifferent dinner and his bad night's lodging on his first arrival. The revolution of Portugal, by which that kingdom threw off the yoke of Spain and raised the house of Braganza to the throne, is of more importance for its direct influence upon Spanish power; and is clearly and readably developed. The immediate causes of the Spanish decay—the long and waning war with France—have less interest, and for the reasons already assigned. They were distinguished by no great event: and indeed Spain may be said to have sunk more from a break-up of constitution, than from any single disorder. Her public affairs were in that embarrassed condition, her govern-

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ment and nobility so utterly corrupt, her people in such a state of bigoted ignorance, that, like patients at the last grasp, she might take or do whatever she pleased: she was beyond cure and beyond care.

Mr. Dunlop's volumes are of that nature which require to be read to be appreciated; but we will present a few detached specimens. We shall begin with the death and character of Philip the Fourth. The first is characteristic of the Most Catholic King. His private morality had been of the laxest nature, his public laches mischievous to his people; but his last thoughts were for the Inquisition and *his* religious ascendancy, whilst even amidst his doubts of unworthiness, there was a lurking confidence in his faith,—as may be guessed from his provision for the "contingent remainder" of the 100,000 masses. Upon the estimate of his public character, or rather upon its effects, we are inclined to differ with Mr. Dunlop, for the reason already stated—that his predecessors had ruined the kingdom in his hands. A rebellion like that of England, or a revolution like that of France, which, by shaking the whole mind of society, would have fitted it for the reception of new ideas and practices equal to the crisis, could alone have restored the kingdom. The experience of two centuries has sufficed to show that the Spanish character had no the stamina requisite to throw off old disorders, and pass gradually from the old to the new, from the feudal to the popular state.

PHILIP'S DEATH.

At length, on the morning of the 12th September, after a sleepless night, he was attacked with a calenture, accompanied by a dysentery of extreme violence, though probably both were only symptomatic of the primary complaint. On the appearance of these accessory disorders, Philip gave up all hope, and became fully convinced that his end was approaching. A comet had been seen in the sky at the commencement of his serious illness; but his attendants did not then wish to alarm him by announcing this prognostic of the fate of monarchs. When at length the appearance of the portent was communicated to him with all imaginable delicacy and reserve, he replied, that the calenture would be sufficient for him without the comet.

The dysentery in a short while produced such extreme weakness, that the physicians could no venture to apply the remedies proper for the calenture. Conscious that his doom fy was increasing, the King ordered a hundred thousand masses to be performed after his death for the repose of his soul; observing, "that if he ceased to hear them before the number was concluded, they would serve to assist his parents and other relatives, who might not yet have reached heaven." On Monday the 14th, he issued orders that the eucharist should be communicated to him; and by his own desire, this religious ordinance was performed in presence of his household—the ecclesiastics and grandees of the Court. The Patriarch of Indies, Alonzo de Guzman, solemnly was now about to be present with the greatest potentate on earth. Having obtained absolution, and concluded his creed in these words, "*Lo creoy lo confesso, y quisiere morir per defenderlo.*" he received the chief emblem of his faith, amid many tears and repeated protestations of his own unworthiness. On the same day, he acknowledged before witnesses the validity of his last testament, drawn up some time before, by which he appointed the Queen, with four councillors, Regent of the kingdom; and earnestly recommended his successors to protect the holy office of the Inquisition—excluding from the crown all who might fail in this sacred duty. In his testament, he further bequeathed to his son a cross which the Emperor Charles had held in his hand at the moment of dissolution. To his Queen he left a small crucifix formed from the true *lignum crucis*, which had been presented to him by the Count-Duke Olivarez, and which he styled a most estimable relic; also all the relics which he had been accustomed to wear on his person, and the precious images which stood at the head of his bed; of which she was to reserve for herself such as she thought proper, and divide the others among the children of the marriage. On the day after he had ratified this document, he took leave of his Queen and family; praying heaven that his infant son and successor might enjoy a reign more prosperous than he had himself experienced. He enjoined to the daughter due care of her mother, and obedience to her commands; and then entreated them to withdraw, that human affections might no longer interrupt the contemplations solely due to eternity. * * * *

Being now disburdened of all earthly concerns and occupations, the King received extreme unction, and the image of the Lady of Atocha was carried to his chamber in solemn procession. The Duke of Medina de las Torres having asked his Majesty if he wished that the relics of St. Isidore should be brought to his apartment, he returned an answer which given at any other time, or proceeding from a less orthodox prince, might be regarded as jocular or sarcastic: he said that it was more proper they should remain where they were, and that, if they felt disposed to intercede in his behalf, their distance from him could be no obstacle. In consequence of this reply, which seems to have occasioned some little scandal, he was spared any further visitations from relics or images; but he was exorcised, according to the most approved form, by his confessor and another Franciscan father; who, while so many natural causes were hastening his decay, believed, or pretended to believe, that the apparent extenuation of his frame was but the effect of magical delusion. On the following day (16th September), having expressed a wish again to communicate, one of his chaplains, Rodriguez de Monforte, who has left a circumstantial account of his decease and interment, entered his chamber to celebrate mass; and from his hands he received the last sacrament of the altar. He also craved absolution from Borromeo, the Pope's Nuncio, who was introduced for this purpose. He lastly required that an image of our Saviour, which stood by the wall of the apartment, should be placed on his bed. His parting words were expressive of the confidence with which it inspired him; and fervently embracing this emblem of the faith he followed and professed, he at length, after a series of convulsive paroxisms, breathed his last. * * * *

When Philip found his health beginning to decline, he made frequent excursions to the Escurial, in order to visit the Pantheon, and expedite some alterations and repairs which he had recently projected. It is said that Louis the Fourteenth quitted the beautiful sojourn of St. Germain, because the cloisters of St. Denis, which contained the tombs of the Kings of France, were descried from it, and established himself at a distance, amid the deserts of Versailles, but his contemporary, Philip of Spain, shrunk not from the touch of death's icy finger. Each time that he descended to the Pantheon, he fitted his body into the niche which was prepared for its final reception. Here, too, he attended the celebration of mass, and other religious rites;—a chair being placed for him in the receptacle where his body was shortly to be enshrined.

HIS CHARACTER.

The annals of modern history have left no memorial of a reign so unfortunate as that of Philip the fourth. Other sovereigns may have suffered more individually, and he himself beheld contemporary princes perish by the dagger of the assassin, on the field of battle, and on the scaffold; but never in a public and national view was reign so unhappy. The loss of Roussillon, Cerdeua, a part of the Austrian Netherlands, Jamaica and Portugal, with the capture or plunder by the Dutch of the settlements in the Indies, are miserable proofs of the imbecility of Philip's administration and the decay of martial spirit among the Spanish people. But the diminution of territorial possessions was the least evil of his reign. The decline of trade, the depopulation of the chief towns, the disorder in the finances, and the insurrections in the provinces, particularly Catalonia, rendered Spain, during half a century, more wretched than it had ever been since the first invasion of the Moors.

If the ministers of kings be alone responsible for the acts of their masters during their lives, posterity often demands from the memory of the monarch, with stern exactness, a long and severe reckoning. For much of the national calamity, Philip must be held accountable. He was clement indeed, and benevolent, and loved his subjects with paternal affection. Amid disaster, he displayed a fortitude which never was surpassed; and he showed all the resignation of his grandsire, under misfortunes far more fatal than the loss of an Armada. Nor was he by any means destitute of understanding and intelligence. Lord Clarendon, who was admitted to a long and important audience in the year 1649, says, "that after the formal part was over, the King asked many questions, and discoursed very intelligently of every thing; so that his defects proceeded only from the laziness of his mind, not from any want of understanding." But in this voluptuous indolence he was so sunk, that he entirely resigned the reins of government to favourites, who frequently deceived him or abused his confidence. From time to time, when struck by the reproaches of conscience, or alarmed by some signal disaster, or excited by the voice of his people, he made a feeble effort to throw off the helm of state, but, soon led away by his long indulgence in sensual gratification, he relapsed into his former listlessness. Hence, though he loved his subjects, he was neither beloved in return, nor respected, because they knew that he never laboured or exerted himself for their felicity. Hence, too the grandees sought not to merit, by useful services, the favour of a king who only judged of their deserts through the medium of others. They became, like their master, feeble and voluptuous. The indolence which had so long prevailed in the Court, soon infected the people, till scarcely a spark remained in the nation of that dignity, constancy, and valour, which, in the days of the Emperor Charles, rendered Spain the arbiter of the destinies of Europe.

But though utterly deficient in the qualities of a monarch, Philip was graced by many of the accomplishments which shed elegance and dignity on private life. The Count-Duke, indeed, had early inspired him with a relish for literature and the fine arts, and for every thing that might abstract his mind from the concerns of government. He was thus thoroughly imbued with a taste for painting, music, poetry, and all sorts of dramatic exhibitions. Many volumes of his compositions are preserved, it is said, in the Royal Library of Spain, as also translations of Guicciardini's *History of Italy*, and Luis Guicciardini's *Account of the Netherlands* with an elegant introduction from his own pen.

ROYAL GRAVITY.

King Philip was always elegantly attired, and on solemn public days he appeared loaded with gems, and usually arrayed in the splendid garb of the order of the Golden Fleece. This personal decoration formed part of his great study to maintain his royal dignity, of which he was peculiary jealous. In prosecution of this plan, he also invariably preserved an assumed and sustained gravity. Every movement, when he did was regulated with a view to appear dignified and venerable. So afraid was he of diminishing the respect of his subjects by condescension or familiarity, that he seldom spoke to the gentlemen of his chamber, who attended him at his meals, though they were all grandees of Spain. He generally made his wishes be comprehended by signs, and has been known to pass a whole week without once opening his lips.

REASONS FOR IT.

His gravity was accounted for in Spain by a popular superstition. Philip was born on Good Friday; and it was believed that those who came into the world on that day, whenever they approached a burial-place in which any one who had been murdered was interred, or passed a spot where a murder had been committed, saw the apparition of the deceased, all bloody; and in the same condition he happened to be in when he was slain. Now it was thought that the terror of the many ghastly visions which Philip had thus seen in his youth, had given him a habit of casting his eyes upwards, and had imparted a solemnity to his general demeanour.

The length of our notice (though that notice has been delayed), sufficiently attests the value we attach to Mr. DUNLOP'S work. Not attractive from the subject, it is pleasant from the way in which he has treated it: not dashing or even striking in composition, his execution reminds us of the writers of another and perhaps of a better school. In short, we may truly say, that no library possessing ROBERTSON'S History and WATSON'S Biographies will be complete without DUNLOP'S Memoirs. It has also a temporary interest, springing from the march of events in Spain. The Bondholder looks towards the Peninsula with a regard which comes home to his business and pocket. The problem to be solved is a political question of some importance—whether a few individuals can *tone* a state? The Castilian and the Bourbon lines left the country sunk in the deepest degradation, and reduced to the most abject weakness. The invasion of NAPOLEON excited rather than roused her: the fever over she was herself again. She was—nay, virtually she is—a blank in Europe. If the Juste Milieu or the Liberals can renovate the monarchy by quiet and gentle restoratives, we shall have higher faith not in their practical sagacity, but in the heart and mind of man, however depressed by ignorance, sloth, and superstition, and shall become Optimists downright,—*Spectator*.

CURIOUS DIVORCE.

John Jenkins, a dingy complexioned member of the honourable fraternity of costermongers, was summoned on Friday at the above Court, by Thomas Little, a chandler shopkeeper in Haydon-ally, for the sum of 39*s*. 11*d*. being, as per bill, the amount of divers nuts and whole quarters, red herrings, snuff, long sixes, small beer, and other necessaries, furnished to his wife, Mary Jenkins.

The defendant, a short, knock-kneed little man, took his place at the bar with all the confidence of a barrister of 30 years' standing, and pulling out a pile of dirty paper, prepared to take voluminous notes of the matter in issue.

The plaintiff swore to the debt; and proved it in the usual form, averring that he trusted Mrs. Jenkins with the various articles recited in the bill, knowing her to be a married woman, and believing that her husband was responsible for the amount.

"A fore I raises my pint of law to this here haction (said the defendant) I vonts to ax you simple a qvestshun of the prosecutor. Now, on your honah, didn't I serve you with this here werry indential notice?"

The defendant hereupon handed in a slip of paper containing the following words:—

"Not ice is hearby giving that John Jenkins, of No. 9. Haydon-alley, has diworced his wife, Mary Jenkins, and he wont be answerable not for nothing, as she gets tick for at any previous time.—Given under My hand and seal."

"John Jenkins."

Wilness, Robt. Stubbs.

The plaintiff denied that he had been served with any notice of that kind whatever.

The Defendant then, casting an important look about him, prepared for his defence, and putting himself in the attitude most favourable for oratorical display, said:

"Ladies and Gemmen, and your honourable Lordship, the qvestshun for this here Court to decide is vether a man wot has been legal diworced from his wife, and wot has settled on her a separate hindependance of six shilling a week [illegible] the law for vatever hartickles she may gammon the dale out on."

Commissioner.—Do you mean to say that you have procured a legal divorce from your wife?

"Vy, yes," continued the defendant, "vot I call legal; for its werry true as I haven't got no de vorce out of Doctor Commonses Classical Court, cause that are's only for people wots gentlefolke, but I got hartickles of separation regular signed and vitnessed, and arterwards I sends round notices vere I gets my gis, and were I gets my little bit of wittuls, that nobody won't to give my vife no tick vithout she brought the rhino. Now I git a case in pint to show that no humon being can't be liable for nothink, if they catches their vives in sitch a similar situvation as I catched Bill Jackson with mine.'

"Well, Mr. Jenkins," said the Commissioners who appeared diverted with the defendant's mode of defence, "perhaps you will now show your case in point."

"Here it is," replied the defendant, handing in an old greasy newspaper. "In that there you'll see as Jack Hollis, my mate, had a lawsuit afore Sir Richard Birnie, at Bow-street, 'cause he voldn't maintain his vife vhom he catched a bed with a gentleman wot sold vorter creases. Sir Richard granted him the victory, cause he said as how no man worut hobliged to support his vife ven she's lost her wertue; but if she vos in the vont of a common necessary, she must go to parish and get perwided."

"Can you show the court," inquired the Commissioner, "that the plaintiff knows your wife was separated from you?"

"Yes, I can," rejoined the defendant, "for she lived next door to him with her pal, and went by another name; and more than that ere, Mister Little vouldn't have come down on me for this here had at Bill Jackson bolted away last week."

The Commissioner, having expressed himself more satisfied with the last than with the defendant's special pleading, nonsuited the plaintiff.—*Ibid*.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ADAMS.

(*From the United Service Gazette, September 27.*)

This officer, who lately met with his death by the accidental explosion of his fowling-piece while getting over a hedge, entered the Army Jan. 28th, 1778, as Ensign in the late 78th Foot, and obtained his Lieutenancy in 1738, in the same regt.; shortly after he was placed upon half-pay. In 1789, he exchanged into the 21 Foot, and served three years at Gibraltar. The 14th March 1793, he received a company in the 78th; and from Sept. 1794, till April 1795, served in Flanders, and was in the action of 4th Nov. and 30th Dec. 1794, and 5th and 8th Jan. 1795. From Aug. 1795 to Jan. 1796, he served on the coast of France and at Isle D'yeu, under the late Gen. W. E. Doyle; in March, 1796, he embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, under Sir J. Craig; and in Nov. 1796, he went from the Cape to India. On the 30th of Aug. 1798, he received a majority in his regiment; and 7th April, 1802, a Lieut-Colonelcy. He was present at the siege of Ahmed; at the battle of Assaye, where he received a contusion on the breast, but would not allow his name to increase the list of wounded, already very great; and at the battle of Argaum, where he commanded a brigade. He was subsequently at the seiges of Ahmednughur and Gawilghar. In 1804, he was sent by the Duke of Wellington, then Sir A. Wellesley, in command of a strong detachment, to receive the surrender of the Fort of Lhoghur, and soon after returned to garrison at Bombay. In 1807, he received the command of the British Auxiliary force at Goa, in which command he continued 4 years; and in 1811, went in command of a brigade to Java, after the capture of which he remained there as second in command of the troops until 1815, when, in consequence of his promotion to the rank of Major General, he returned to England, after a constant active service of 26 years, having the honour of wearing a medal for his gallant conduct at Java. On 4th of June, 1811, he received the brevet of Colonel; that of Major-General, 4th of June, 1814; and Lieut.-General, 22d July, 1830. He had latterly retired into the quiet of private life, on his estate, Hylland, near Pembroke. As a magistrate for the country, he was zealous and effective; as a country gentleman, highly respected; and as a friend to the poor and needy, none of whom ever left his gates unassisted, he is universally and sincerly regretted. Major Bailie, R.N., Commandant, having kindly offered the services of the garrison to attend his funeral and the family having availed themselves thereof, his mortal remains were entombed in the parish church, on Thursday the 18th, with military honours.—*Requiescat in pace.*

SEA WATER MADE FRESH.

On Saturday, a number of scientific gentlemen inspected Messrs. Wills and Westrup's patent machine for converting sea water into excellent fresh water, which was exhibited in a vessel moored in the river, near Westminster-bridge. The conversion is effected by distillation, the condensation being produced by passing the pipe, by which the steam is carried off, through the side of the vessel into the river, and returning it into the vessel again at a sufficient distance to condensing the steam, which then flows out in a stream of pure fresh water. The top of the cistern in which the sea water is boiled is formed to allow cooking kettles to be placed in it, and of course any thing contained in them may be boiled by the heat of the steam, so that cooking for a ship's company may be formed by the same process that shall supply them with a sufficiency of fresh water. The process converts nine-tenths of the sea water contained in the cistern into pure fresh water in about twelve hours. The cistern by which the process was performed on Saturday contained about 133 gallons and in twelve hours about 120 gallons of fresh water were produced. The gentlemen present all tasted the converted fresh water, and pronounced it excellent. Their Majesties, and many of their friends, at a dinner party, a short time ago, tasted the converted water, and all agreed that it could not be distinguished from the best naturally fresh water. The invention combines simplicity and utility in a high degree, and may on occasions prove an incalculable benefit to the class of men to whom this country is so much indebted for its greatness and its security.—*Evening Paper.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The splendid Custom House at Liverpool is far advanced towards completion, without the use of a single scaffold pole. The stones, bricks, timber, and mortar were all raised by steam. This introduction of machinery was caused by the workmen having, at the commencement of the work, struck for wages. The radicals must feel bitterly this last degradation of the *Poles*.—*John Bull.*

THE WORD OF COMMAND.—One day, as Lieutenant Gen. Count de Lubersac, the founder of the Military School of Light Horse in Paris, was reviewing his pupils, "Sir," said he to M. de Rochegude, "your boots are not in proper condition; what would you say if I sent you to prison?"—"Why, General, I should say that you sent me there *apropos de bottes*." The General turned away laughing, and continued his inspection. The Count, who was one of the greatest riders in France, was very fond of attending the exercise of the young troops. The pupils used to go through their evolutions three or four abreast, and as soon as they had done another set followed, and so on. While M. de Rochegude was one day waiting for his turn, and amusing himself by lashing the horses of his companions with a switch he had in his hand, the Count suddenly perceiving him, said, "Monsieur de Rochegude, dismount." To stand and hold the horse of the bridle, instead of going through the exercise, was conceived as a severe punishment. The moment afterwards, the four who were being exercised returned to the ranks, and the Count gave the word for the next four. Rochegude finding himself one of these next, followed the three who were near him, holding his horse by the bridle. "Trot!" said the General, who was thinking of any thing but what was passing before him, and Rochegude trotted accordingly. "Gallop!" next said the General. The burst of laughter which here followed the word of Command drew the Count from the distraction into which he was plunged, and he cried "Halt, Sir what do you mean by this trifling?"—"I was not trifling, General," said Rochegude, "you gave your word to four—I was the fourth, and I obeyed it; you commanded me to trot and I trotted, to gallop and I galloped." "I do not like to be taken quite so literally, Sir," said the General, "give up your horse, Sir, your shall go to prison." His horse was taken from him, and with downcast eyes he was about to leave the ground, when he turned back, went up to the General, and said "General, am I to take *literally* what you have just said to me!" The smartness of the retort was too much for the General's gravity, and, bursting into a hearty laugh replied, "No, my boy, remount your horse."—*Le Cameleon.*

A Carlisle paper says it is in contemplation to take down one of the most interesting portions of Carlisle Castle, the tower in which were the apartments occupied by the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots when a prisoner there. There is a serious rent in the walls, which renders the removal necessary.

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